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POLITICAL.

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The Tammany Alliance.

As a general rule, the New-York *Herald* tries to make out that the Republicans are entering into alliances with the Tweed gang. The task is a difficult one, considering that all the facts tell against the theory. Sometimes, under pressure of the truth, the *Herald* lets out the secret. It did so in an article yesterday, from which we extract the following:

"There are now three Democratic organizations, each exercising a certain political influence independent of and at variance with the other. This, in itself, would not be of so much political significance, for the party has been similarly divided more than once before; but, as Democrats, they never drifted into foreign entanglements or lost their political identity in giving away their votes to Republicans at an election in return for Republican votes to sustain the candidates of one wing of the party. In the same way the Republican Party is divided—*one set, the Liberal Republicans, combining with the Tammany Democrats to elect a Democratic State ticket, in return for Democratic votes for a Liberal Republican for the Presidency.* It is an unprecedented state of affairs political, and will, no doubt, lead to a fierce conflict between the party leaders before the issue is decided."

San Francisco Germans for Grant.

The Germans of San Francisco who favor the election of Grant and Wilson held a large and most successful meeting on the evening of Aug. 16. The *Alta* says that it was indeed one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign. Dr. J. Regensburger presided, and able speeches were made by the President, Mr. D. Ehrworth, editor of the *Abend Post*, Mr. S. Rosenbaum, Mr. H. Lowenberg, and Col. E. A. Denick. A German Grant and Wilson club was formed, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the organization and for the national nominees.

Is Another Office Promised?

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* of Friday says: "Mr. Greeley could not fail to see that the reception he met in our State was a heartless one. He came to New-Hampshire with the expectation that the entire Democratic Party and half the Republicans of the State would receive him with open arms. He fancied that New-Hampshire, his native State, would give him such an ovation as would send a 'tidal wave' across the continent, and bear him into the Executive chair without an effort of his. He was accustomed, when he first came within our borders, to speak of the election as already virtually determined; and we are told that he went so far as to give assurance to his Bradford friend that he should have a place in the Cabinet, as compensation for support."

Ex-Congressman Axtell for Grant.

Hon. Samuel B. Axtell, formerly a Democratic Member of Congress from California, has recently been visiting Morristown, N. J., and in the course of a conversation with a personal friend, said that he had determined, after mature deliberation, to give his influence and vote to Gen. Grant in the present contest. He could not but regard the election of Greeley as a calamity to the country, and he did not feel satisfied, as a citizen having a deep interest in its prosperity, to simply occupy a negative position and refuse to vote. He had opportunities to know something of Gen. Grant, and he believed him to be a thoroughly honest, upright and sincere man—infinitely preferable every way to Greeley. Mr. Axtell is a man of large influence and great personal popularity in his adopted State, having been twice elected to Congress from the San Francisco District, each time by majorities of about 5,000—a district which, both before his candidacy and since, has been carried by the Republicans.

Wisconsin Reformers who are not for Greeley.

Hon. Conrad Moser, Jr., of Buffalo County, Wisconsin, a legislator of considerable experience, and, as has been claimed by Greeley papers, "the leader of the German stampede in his county," has written a letter in which he renounces the fellowship of the sham Reformers, and says: "Although I have been a warm sympathizer of the reform movement, especially of the one-term principle, yet on looking over the whole ground, and after mature deliberation upon the principles, the men, and the circumstances surrounding them, and which are involved in the present political struggle, I have determined to adhere to the Republican Party and its nominees." Hon. Orlando Brown, State Senator from the same district, has also falsely been claimed as an adherent of Greeley. He is advocating the re-election of President Grant. Hon. Solon H. Clough, Judge of the North-western Circuit, who was likewise claimed, and whose name was even placed upon the Greeley State Central Committee, has written a letter, declaring his firm adhesion to the Republican Party, and to Grant and Wilson, its popular and worthy nominees.

Mr. Greeley's Business Faculty.

The statement of Mr. Philip May, a German, to the editor of the Knoxville *Chronicle*, explaining how he was deceived into investing, by the advice of Horace Greeley, in a colony scheme in North Carolina, and how disastrously that scheme affected himself and his fellow-dupes, has been published in the TIMES. The story has elicited from the Chicago *Times* this comment: "One of Mr. Greeley's victims has risen up in evidence against him. It has been pretty well understood for some time that whenever a swindling adventurer wanted to organize a colony for the purpose of selling a useless tract of land that he had a more or less uncertain title to, all that was necessary was to tickle Mr. Greeley's vanity, represent that it was a splendid opportunity for working men, and, forthwith, he orally and through the columns of the New-York *Tribune*, would indorse it in all respects and commend it to the favor of the public without reserve. Hence the grievances which Mr. Philip May recently recited to the editor of the Knoxville *Chronicle*. Now it is not supposed that Mr. Greeley profited in the remotest degree by this fraudulent scheme; but how monstrous to elect as President of the United States a man who could be so easily duped as to lend himself to such an imposition!"

The Oregon Democrats Reject Greeley.

The Oregon Democrats do not seem to be very hilarious just now, or at all pleased with the strange dishes set before them. The Portland *Oregonian* gives some illustrative incidents. One prominent Democrat in that city, it says, claims that he has always thought more of principles than men, and inasmuch as the Democratic Party has thrown overboard all its principles he shall select men to suit himself. Therefore he expects to vote for Grant. It also says that "there is a lonesome Greeley Republican in Douglas County—the party of the name of Matlock—who is anxiously waiting for his great leader, Jasper Johnson, to come home and organize him for the campaign." In another article the *Oregonian* says: "In the eastern counties of Oregon, Democracy don't take kindly to Greeley. In fact in many parts of that Democratic stronghold the Democrat who talks of voting for him is tabooed by his neighbors and treated as a pariah. A letter from Grant County informs us that the writer was present a few days ago at a gathering where there were twenty-six Democrats. The whole twenty-six declared they would not vote for Greeley, and the man who seemed to be the leader of the crowd wanted to bet $100 (taking the money out of his pocket) that Greeley will not get a vote in the precinct. Some one present suggested the name of one Democrat living in the precinct that would vote for Greeley. 'If he does,' the crowd exclaimed, 'we'll cox him!' A similar sentiment exists in all the eastern counties. Those counties usually give five to eight hundred Democratic majority. Good judges are of opinion that they will now give a majority for Grant."

The Mormons' Support of Greeley.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Tribune* thus explains why the Mormons oppose Grant and support Greeley: "In Utah, we are aware, the feelings of the Mormon people are on the side of Democracy, State sovereignty and the Woodchopper, but this arises more from the fact that Grant is the pronounced enemy of polygamy than from any special love for Greeley, as he has been denounced by the Churchists here as the 'Father of Lies.' The Mormon Church population of Utah want Greeley and a Democratic Congress, as the chances for a perpetuation of priestly rule and the absolutism of State sovereignty depend on his election in November. On the one hand, with Grant as President, they know just what opposition to expect. On the other, their chances of hoodwinking and betraying the Government are infinitely better. Hence the Latter-day Saints hurrah for white hats."

Secretary Robeson in Portland.

Secretary Robeson addressed a large Republican meeting in Portland, Me., on Thursday evening last. We quote the concluding paragraphs of a brief report of his remarks furnished by the Portland *Press*: "The Southern Democracy's triumph," he said, "means the downfall of the Government, and for a man like Greeley to fall down into abject submission in order to satisfy his ambition, is a sad, sorrowful fact. Whom can you trust? The Republican Party. Its principles are just, its leaders are men who are inspired with lofty purpose. They are not men whose light tends to dazzle but to delude, and flickers but to expire. Gen. Grant's name was here greeted with tremendous cheers and applause. His glorious war record at Vicksburg, Shiloh, Wilderness, and the final strangling of the rebellion was graphically referred to amid bursts of applause. Gen. Grant believes in action rather than profession. His life is given to devotion to principle, as the answer to criticism. Great results speak of great powers. When a man has been for ten years the pivot around which events centre, that man must possess some of the attributes of greatness. The characteristics of his mind, the principles of his character, the method and order of his Administration, these and other qualities show the soldier, statesman and leader. Future history will only do him justice. No nobler hero will ever be enshrined on the pinnacle of fame than the American soldier. The present movement is an endeavor to seek betrayal of our chosen leaders within the ranks of the country's noblest defenders. But the fact remains that a loyal people, educated by the severe conflicts in defense of the great principles of liberty and justice, will never prove false to their lofty principles, as the record of the past ten years most gloriously declares. Be true, my friends, in the future as in the past to the principles for which that man lived and died, and count his enemies your enemies, and ere another moon shall wane let us hear at the capital the joyful cry which shall be the shout of battle and the cheer of victory."

Grant and Wilson in Wisconsin.

There has not been much talk in the East about Wisconsin, mainly because Wisconsin is expected to give a big Republican majority, as has been its good fashion annually during the past sixteen years. But Wisconsin Republicans are by no means idle, notwithstanding their excellent prospects. They are hard at work, intending to bring their majority above the average, and therein they are setting a good example to their brethren in all the States. Some particulars of the canvass are given by the Madison *State Journal*, which says: "There is a genuine enthusiasm for Grant and Wilson in this State. The supporters of the Philadelphia nominees are not so noisy on the cars and in public places during business hours, as half their number of Chappaquackers would be, but when meetings are called, they are on hand and red hot. The treachery of Greeley, and the evils his election would entail, have aroused the people. The business men understand their interests. They want stability and security in financial matters. Loyal men, desiring peace and security for all under the Constitution, favor Grant and Wilson. A gentleman who was at the Whitewater meeting addressed by Judge Howe Saturday, says that at no time there, during the war or since the war, has there been anything that equaled the wild scenes of enthusiasm manifested at the Wigwam dedicated Aug. 17. We have the same gratifying accounts from other parts of the State where meetings have been held and the real issue presented."

Chautauqua County.

Francis B. Brewer and John D. Hiller have been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Chautauqua County. The Fredonia *Censor* says: "We hope future nominations will be as fairly and honorably made, and the nominees be of as unexceptionable character." Both districts of Chautauqua and the western district of Cattaraugus have adopted the plan of direct representation in Congressional and Senatorial nominations as recommended by the meeting of committees recently held in Dunkirk. It was then agreed that if three of the districts should adopt it, the call of the convention should be made on the plan recommended. The *Censor* also gives a report that the straight Democrats of Chautauqua will have a meeting at Dunkirk next Tuesday to send delegates to the Louisville Convention, for the nomination of Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. It is also informed that a straight Democratic organization is formed at Westfield with some fifty members, and that similar organizations are forming in other places.

Gen. James F. Wilson on Grant.

In his eloquent speech at Fairfield, Iowa, Gen. James F. Wilson said: "I have entered on no defense of President Grant. He does not need it. I do not claim that he has made no mistakes; but I do assert that such as he may have made do not seriously affect the public interests. He has done as well in his high office as any man would have done. He is a patient, able, plodding man, who neglects no trust and betrays no confidence. Let those who can point to deeds of their own as great as his criticise him. Let drones and failures be silent. What a man has done constitutes the true standard by which to try him. Take Grant's history for the last twelve years, and you may safely challenge the world to match it. The storm of malignant mendacity which has burst upon him, will spend its fury in vain. The people of this country, gratefully remembering his great services, will see to his safe deliverance. The American people are not ungrateful. November will prove this by the re-election of Grant."

Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Northern Ohio is strong for Grant. Of Cuyahoga County, where the Greeleyites hoped to receive some consolation and encouragement, the Cleveland *Herald* thus speaks: "It will not give its old majorities, but something much larger. And right here we would say to our friends elsewhere who have been astounded at statements made by Cleveland apostates, when away from home, of a great 'Greeley uprising' in the neighborhood of Cleveland, and Cuyahoga County giving tremendous majorities for Greeley, and of Ohio going for the chief Chappaquacker—that the boasters keep very shady about such bragging when at home. It will not take many white hats to cover the heads of Ex-Republican Greeleyites in the neighborhood, outside the Germans. There is not, we have good reason for believing, a German in Cleveland who was not disgusted with Greeley's nomination, or who supports him with real heartiness now, while the number who are falling away from even nominal adherence is daily increasing. For every American Republican who has gone over to Greeley, there are at least five American Democrats come over to Grant, while the whole number of Germans who even now profess adherence to Greeley falls very short of the Irish Democrats who refuse to eat crow."

The Democratic Party.

The Mobile *Register*, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, and the Wilcox *Vindicator*, are among the most strenuous of the Alabama papers in contending that the Democratic Party is not dead. The last-named journal says that "three millions of Democratic throats in one grand chorus, brand the declaration as false, for the organization of the National Democracy today is just as perfect and complete as when it voted for Polk in 1844, for Pierce in 1852, and Buchanan in 1856." We quote further: "Can a party be called dead which intends casting three-fourths of the votes which are to make Horace Greeley the next President of the United States? Can a party be dead which will have a majority in the next United States Congress of its followers and adherents, who will shape the future policy of this Government. You might as well asservate as a Biblical truth that Jonah swallowed the whale, as to assert that this Liberal movement which is now going on has swallowed up the National Democracy."

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer to Gen. Dix.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Although I know that your nomination by the Republican Party, as its candidate for Governor of the State, is anything but agreeable to you, yet I hope the flattering manner in which it was made will induce you to accept the proffered honor.

The effect of this act upon the people, outside of the Tammany Ring and Greeley junk-shop, is one of general satisfaction. At all events I can speak for myself, that my mind has been relieved of a load of anxiety which has been oppressing me for the last month, lest the Republican politicians should foist upon us a candidate who would ruin the cause of good government and honest reform, and this relief seems to be thankfully shared by that portion of the public with whom I am in daily contact. I think it, therefore, of the highest importance that your name should be permitted to stand where it is, and although it may cause you sacrifices which you should not be called upon to make, it, at the same time, will crown your career with a glory which many will envy, but which is pre-eminently due to your life-long devotion to the best interests of our City, State and Nation. Yours truly, in haste,

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

To Gen. John A. Dix, West Hampton, Long Island.

Our Colored Citizens' Grant and Wilson Rally.

The grand rally of colored voters at the Republican head-quarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, to-night, to ratify the Philadelphia nominations, will be an interesting event. It is an enterprise of the colored citizens of the Twentieth Ward, but a majority of our colored Republicans will be looked for. As Rev. H. H. Garnett, Hon. D. H. White, Rev. W. F. Butler, George Francis, Dr. Newton, Samuel Clay and Augustus T. Bishop are advertised to address the meeting, a large audience of white people will undoubtedly attend. A number of Ward and District colored Republican associations have been invited, and the Fifteenth Assembly District Association propose marching to the place of gathering in procession with flags and transparencies.

Signers to the Veterans' Call.

About 300 more names, signed to a roll approving the call for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, September 17, were received from California, by the Veterans' National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Saturday. The names were sent from San Francisco. Another large list of names, it was stated in the letter sent to the Committee, is yet to be received from the interior of the State. An additional list of names to the roll was also received from Indiana.

A Minnesota Democrat, Late Candidate for Governor, Repudiates Greeley and Declares for Grant.

Hon. E. O. Hamlin, a native of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, has written the letter which we reproduce below. Judge Wayne has been a Democrat ever since he reached voting age, and was late the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, the State in which he has long resided. His letter is as follows:

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 24, 1872.

Hon. E. N. McLaren, Secretary Republican State Central Committee, St. Paul, Minn.:

DEAR SIR: I received, last evening, your favor of the 22d inst., saying you have been informed that I intend to vote for Gen. U. S. Grant, the Republican candidate for President, and extending to me an invitation to canvass the State in behalf of the Republican ticket. Your information is entirely correct. All my life I have been a Democrat—not from interest, as is well known, but from an honest conviction that the principles of that party were such as would most promote the welfare of our country. The use of my name by other political bodies has been without my knowledge and against my wishes. For years I have clung to the belief that, notwithstanding the blunders of the past, an honest and faithful adherence to its principles by the Democratic Party would be recognized, and those principles adopted by the American people in the future as they have in the past. Feeling this, I regard the action of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore as the deliberate sacrifice of every principle which has made the party honorable and useful, for the hope of a share in present spoils.

It appears to me that this Convention outraged the first principles of Democracy in refusing to allow free speech, and disorganized and dissolved the Democratic Party by the adoption of a platform made to order, for its use, by dissatisfied Republicans, and nominating as its candidate a man whose most consistent political principle has been hostility to Democratic measures and enmity toward the Democratic Party. As a life-long Democrat, I acknowledge the power of the National Democratic Convention to bind the party by the nomination of a standard-bearer true to its faith, and to adopt a platform consistent with its fundamental principles, but for one, I do not recognize the right of any Democratic convention to select a Republican candidate, upon a Republican platform, and make their acceptance the test of Democracy.

I find myself, then, in the position, so far as my humble influence goes, of being obliged to indorse and sustain what in my judgment is shameless barter of time-honored principles for the hope of power, or to endeavor to secure defeat of this movement, in the only manner left to me by which I can use my vote and influence against it. I regard the lesson which will be taught by its defeat as of far more consequence than the displacement of one Republican—of at least a grand military history, and whose Administration has certainly been a financial success—for the mere substitution of another, whose political views upon questions involving the very life of the nation in the past give but little promise for the future of consistent and stable action in the Presidential chair.

As between these two Republican candidates, I much prefer the man who possesses at least the dignity of silence beneath the most bitter and audacious personal calumnies, to a political gymnast who, having heretofore regulated his life by the wish that "it might be written on his tomb that he was never the follower of the Democratic Party, and lived and died in nothing its debtor," now astonishes the world by accepting a place upon a platform of principles which are at once "incontestably Republican and emphatically Democratic!"

As between these two parties I much prefer the government of a party of principle to the tyranny of a rapacious and discordant organization whose only claim to support is loud-mouthed protestations of honesty, and whose only cohesive power must be the hope of public plunder, and I am frank to admit that if the Shibboleth of Democracy consists in placing in the Presidential chair a man who has always been "a decided enemy of that party even in its most respectable aspects," I have understood its principles and loved it and honored it in vain.

I am aware that older and more experienced men than myself regard the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic Party as expedient and wise, but we must each, if we would preserve our self-respect, regulate our own actions in political ethics by the dictates of our own judgment; and I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I acted on earnest convictions of duty, and if this move proves the destruction of the Democratic Party that my voice and my vote were against it. But while these are my earnest sentiments as to which I have no concealment, my private business and professional engagements are such as to prevent my entering the political canvass. Regretting that my engagements have compelled me to state my views so hurriedly, and thanking you for the compliment of your invitation, I am respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD O. HAMLIN.

General Notes.

The Republican District Convention of the First Alabama District met at Camden, on the 19th inst., and nominated Mr. Philip Joseph, of Mobile, for Congressman, and M. G. Candee, of Wilcox County, as Presidential Elector.

On Friday evening last a Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized in Yorkville, at Saenger Hall, No. 1,544 Third-avenue. One hundred and thirty-eight names were enrolled, all Democrats, and Mr. M. J. Bannon was elected President, and J. Daly Secretary.

On Thursday evening a Grant and Wilson Club was organized at Coxsackie, N. Y., with a membership of over 350. The meeting was very enthusiastic, many veteran soldiers being present to show their willingness to support their old leader. J. L. B. Silvester was elected President of the Club, and Wm. Farmer, J. V. O'Connor and W. W. Clow as Vice-Presidents.

The first election district of Haverstraw, N. Y., organized the "Garnerville Tanners" on Wednesday evening last with 110 members, and Henry M. Peck, an old Democrat, as President. The district gave Grant 131 votes in 1868. This year only the southern portion of the district has been canvassed. Many Democrats are already members of the Club.

MAINE.

What the Republicans Have Been and Are Doing.

A Brilliant Array of Orators—Meetings to be Held During the Present Week—The Speakers for the Unholy Alliance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 25.—The campaign in Maine has assumed, on the Republican side, an attractive and deeply interesting aspect. The past week has witnessed great vigor of management and success in execution of detail, but the present week and the next are to eclipse by far anything that has yet occurred in this campaign, or perhaps in any other for many years.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

A brief review will show the amount of splendid work which is being done on the Republican side, under the energetic management of the State Committee, of which that untiring worker and thorough organizer, Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, is Chairman. Numerous magnificent meetings have been held during the past week, especially in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. Judge Bingham, who has been two weeks in the State, and who will see the campaign through to the end, began the week with a fine meeting at Brunswick, and then spoke successively, and with excellent results, at Winthrop, Waterville, St. Albans and Foxcroft, ending the week at Oldtown, on Saturday. The meeting at Foxcroft was a very fine affair. A special train went up from Bangor with the Bangor Cornet Band and Grant and Wilson Club, 500 strong, and the streets of these two towns were brilliantly illuminated in the evening by the parade of 1,000 Republicans with torches. Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, who has been in the State for two weeks past, has spent the greater portion of the past week in Hon. Eugene Hale's district, speaking to very large audiences at Ellsworth on Wednesday, and at Calais on Friday. Frederick Douglass, who is delighting thousands by his incomparable logic, oratory, and wit, began the week at Newport, Penobscot County, on Tuesday, spoke at Bangor on Wednesday, at Houlton, Aroostook County, on Thursday, Orrington Friday, and at Bucksport, Hancock County, in Hale's district, on Saturday. The spirit of the campaign is well illustrated by the Houlton meeting. Senator Hamlin and Fred. Douglass were sent up from Bangor in an extra train which was filled with volunteers and accompanied by the Bangor Cornet Band. They went to the north-east corner of Maine, and a distance of nearly 150 miles, held an immense meeting, and returned the next morning at daylight. Gen. Harriman spoke in Gardiner early in the week, then in Dexter, Penobscot County, and spent the remainder of the week in Piscataquis County. Secretary Robeson entered the State at Kitterey, where he spoke on Tuesday; on Wednesday, at Saco; on Thursday, at Portland; on Friday, at Rockland; and on Saturday, at Belfast. At the last two places he was accompanied by Senator Morrill, and the effect in that part of Mr. Hale's district, which is one of those considered doubtful, has been excellent. Mr. Robeson went out of the State on Saturday night to attend the New-Jersey Convention next Thurday, and after a brief visit to Washington will return to the State to participate in the canvass during the last week. Gen. W. H. Frye has been waking up his own district in a spirited manner during the week, and has been largely aided by Gen. Jno. L. Swift, who spent the week in Franklin County.

WORK OF THE PRESENT WEEK.

The ensuing week will doubtless witness the largest demonstrations of the campaign, and they will certainly equal if they do not surpass any that have ever been held in the State. The first will be a great Soldiers' Convention at Portland, on Tuesday, to prepare for the Pittsburg Convention, at which Gen. Butler, Senator Wilson, Gen. John M. Harlan, Gen. Burnside, and Fed. Douglass will speak. The second grand demonstration will be held at Augusta on Friday, with Butler, Wilson, Hamlin and Douglass for the attractions. The week opens to-morrow with a speech from Gen. Harlan, at Biddeford, another from Fred. Douglass at Gorham, with Speaker Blaine and John Y. Foster, Esq., of Newark, at Winthrop. Gen. John L. Swift will canvass the entire week in Sadagahoc County, Fry's district. Judge Bingham has been exclusively assigned to the Fourth District, and Gen. Harriman to the Fifth. On Tuesday, in addition to the great meeting at Portland, Blaine and Wilson will speak at Hallowell, and on Wednesday, Butler and Burnside will speak at Bath, Douglass at Brunswick, and Harlan and Wilson at Ellsworth. On Thursday Wilson will speak in Bangor, and Butler and Douglass in Skowhegan. On Friday Douglass and Hon. Israel Washburn will speak at Wiscasset, and there will be, in addition the great meeting in Augusta. On Saturday, Douglass and Butler will speak at Farmington, Franklin County, and Wilson and Harlan at Norway, Oxford County.

For the last week of the campaign preparations are on a scale commensurate with the necessities of the occasion. At least 200 meetings will be held, and in addition to the array of able speakers already in the State, the list will be reinforced by some of the strongest men in the country, so that it will include Senator Wilson, Gen. Butler, Gen. Harlan, Hon. J. W. Scofield, Secretary Robeson, Fred. Douglass, Hon. H. L. Dawes, Judge Bingham, John Y. Foster, Gen. Burnside, J. Warwick, Esq., Gen. Hawley, Judge Russell, of Massachusetts, Hon. J. H. Ela, Hon. D. W. Gooch, Gen. Harriman and Gen. John L. Swift, with the local State talent, like Speaker Blaine, Senators Morrill and Hamlin, Congressmen Frye and Hale, Hon. N. P. Morrill, Hon. L. Barker, Gen. Caldwell, Gen. Hall and many others. So the Republicans of the country can safely conclude from this review that everything that can be done is being done to keep Maine in her proper place in the Republican column.

THE STATE CANVASS.

In addition to all this work of speaking, the canvass of the voters of the State is going on quite vigorously, and an enormous amount of detail is being thoroughly executed.

THE DEMOCRACY'S MOVEMENTS.

The Greeleyites have taken alarm at the activity of the Republican canvass, and they are making desperate efforts to retrieve the set-back which they have received. For this purpose they brought Trumbull and Farnsworth into the State last week, and will trot out Gen. Banks during the present week. Trumbull spoke on Friday at Biddeford, on Saturday at Lewiston, and will speak this week—Monday at Portland, Tuesday at Augusta, and Wednesday at Bangor. Farnsworth spoke on Friday night at Gardiner, and at Waterville last night. His meeting at Gardiner was an ignominious failure. His speech was such a mess of nonsensical drivel that his audience deserted him in disgust and when he closed there were scarcely fifty persons left in a hall that will hold 1,200. He has flattened out completely on the very start. Banks is down for four speeches during the latter part of the week—at Saccarappa, Buckfield, Farmington and Skowhegan. The rest of the Greeleyite talent in this State is embodied in Chauncey M. Depew, Leonard Swett, James S. Thayer, Major Haggerty and Victoria-Woodhull-Demosthenes Tilton. It is a significant fact that the Democrats have brought none of their foreign speakers into the State, but are leaving the labor to the apostate Republicans. This is because they fear the presence of their old campaigners will disgust the Greeleyites—but they shouldn't stop on that account. The result is likely to be that they will lose as much one way as they will gain the other.

CYMON.

LOUISIANA.

A Grand Celebration by Natives of Elsass and Lorraine.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—There was a grand celebration in this city, today, in honor of the declaration of allegiance to France by from 1,000 to 2,000 natives of Elsass and Lorraine. There was a procession composed of a number of French societies, and the celebration terminated at the Opera-house with addresses by Solomon J. Passaina, Dominick, and the French Consul, M. Tenconet. Five thousand people participated in the celebration.

THE COALITIONISTS.

Trouble in Louisiana—Warmoth Must be Thrown Out Before the Democrats will Consent to Fuse.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—Private advices from New-York say that the hasty meeting of the Democratic National Committee in that City, last week, was called to consider the condition of the Greeley cause in Louisiana. There are already three State tickets in the field—the Republican, the Liberal and the Democratic—and the State Central Committee of the latter party passed resolutions recently, instructing their Chairman, Mr. B. Brady, to visit New-York City and inform Aug. Schell that the Democrats of Louisiana will never consent to a fusion with the Liberals until Gov. Warmoth, member of the National Committee of this State, is removed from the position.

If Warmoth can be forced out of the Greeley party the Democrats will advocate a consolidation of the two electoral tickets, and the formation of a joint ticket for State officers. The results of Brady's mission has not yet transpired.

NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

Republicans in Earnest—Inauguration of a Formidable Movement Among the Straight-Outs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Republicans of Scriba Corners, in this County, yesterday afternoon raised five Grant and Wilson poles. Subsequently a large and enthusiastic gathering of farmers from adjacent neighborhoods was addressed by Hon. D. G. Fort and District-Attorney Nutting, of this city. The Utica nominations are heartily indorsed and believed to be the very best that could have been made. The excellent spirit which pervaded the deliberations of the Convention, bids fair to prevail universally among Republicans. The different local organizations will settle to their work with new zeal. Trustworthy information has reached us of several persons hitherto identified with the Piebalds, becoming dissatisfied with recent developments, and returning to their old allegiance. A formidable straight-out feeling is gaining headway in this county, and the northern part of the State. Circulars addressed to loyal Democrats have been issued and widely distributed, earnestly requesting their co-operation in the Louisville movement, and the unqualified repudiation of old white hat and all its sham appurtenances.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Jacob, the Independent Candidate, Successful—The Fate of the New Constitution in Doubt.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 25.—Reports to the *Intelligencer* from thirty-three counties give Jacob, independent Democrat for Governor, within a few votes of 6,000 majority. This is more likely to be increased than diminished by the twenty-one counties yet to be heard from. The Democrats concede Jacob's election, by 5,000 or 6,000 majority. The Democratic majority for Governor in 1870 was 2,150, and in 1871, on the call for the Convention, 2,650, so that the change by comparison with 1871, when the enfranchised Confederates voted for the first time, will be from 8,000 to 9,000 against the regular Democracy.

The fate of the Constitution is in doubt. The large majority against it in this part of the State is neutralized by the counties east of the mountains, which voted heavily for Jacob and ratification. In thirty-three counties heard from there is a majority against the Constitution of about 1,000. This will more likely be reduced than increased by the territory yet to be heard from.

This Judicial Circuit re-elects Melven Judge by probably 500 majority. The county gives Jacob 200 majority, a change of 747 from the vote of Governor two years ago. It gives 370 majority for ratification and elects a Republican Sheriff and Clerk of the Circuit Court. The regular Democrats elect the rest of the local ticket. Davis, Independent Democrat, is ahead for Congress in this district, as far as reported, and his election by about 500 majority is conceded.

Partial Returns from Seventeen Counties—Probable Re-Election of Gov. Jacob and Defeat of the New State Constitution.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 24.

We have news this morning from some seventeen counties of the State; and it is an almost unbroken array of majorities for Gov. Jacob and for the rejection of the Constitution. It shows a very striking and significant gain in favor of the reform movement headed by Gov. Jacob as compared with the vote cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago.

These reports are in some cases fragmentary, and in none, it is presumed, can their entire accuracy be claimed; but assuming them to be as correct as the average of such reports usually are, they show a powerful revolt against the domination of the Ring, of which Mr. Camden is the recognized head and the new Constitution the first fruit, and indicate very strongly the election of Gov. Jacob and the possible rejection of the Constitution. The rising tide is not confined to this upper section of the State. From the Eastern Pan Handle, from the mountains of the interior, from the Kanawha Valley and from the extreme south-western border, comes the same report of big majorities against Camden and his Constitution.

A few comparisons in cases where we have reports as to whole counties show surprising results. Taking the last vote for Governor, when the Democrats elected their Governor by a majority of 2,250, we find these important changes indicated by our reports this morning in favor of Gov. Jacob's re-election:

Hancock, a change of	77
Brooke	132
Ohio	657
Marshall	407
Taylor	259
Berkeley	61
Wood	60
Mineral	505
Kanawha	760
Marion, from last year	140
Putnam	133
Mason	551
Wayne	476
Harrison, (as far as reported)	271
Total	4,566

Here are fourteen counties in which there is a change of nearly 5,000 votes—more than double the Democratic majority with which we are comparing. In the case of Ohio, this is estimating Gov. Jacob's majority at 200—and it is pretty closely figured at 223. In the case of Wood County the change is 100 greater in the vote on the Constitution. In Marion the comparison is made with the vote of last year.

Since putting the foregoing into type we have our second Greenbrier dispatch, according to which there is an adverse change in Greenbrier against the vote of 1870 of 450, and of 51 in our favor in Monroe.

MARYLAND.

A Fatal Railway Accident—Wreck of a Coal-Train.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—A coal-train on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran off the track yesterday afternoon, nineteen miles from this city. Randolph Fowler, the engineer, was killed, and the train was badly wrecked.

Base-Ball in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 25.—In a base-ball match here today the Boston Red Stockings whitewashed the Dauntless Club of Toronto.

THE WEATHER.

Conditions and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat over the Southern States, where it is highest, with generally clear weather, except over Florida. Areas of cloud and light rain have prevailed over the lake region, with light to fresh winds, partly cloudy weather and light to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds from New-England to Virginia.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather generally over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, except possibly along the South Atlantic coast; winds veering to westerly, with clear and clearing weather for the Middle States; areas of cloud and rain for New-England, followed by clearing weather and winds veering to westerly during the evening. South-easterly to south-westerly winds north-west of the Ohio Valley. The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports have not yet been received.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Delano's Recovery—The French Postal Convention—Southern Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Delano has so far recovered from his recent sickness as to be able to transact official business.

PROBABILITY OF A POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

Negotiations are in progress, through Minister Washburne, for a postal convention with France. The last accounts seem favorable for a good arrangement. There is now no plan between the French and United States Governments for an exchange of mails. Letters for France should be addressed "via England," and the ten cents postage prepaid.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The aggregate number of claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission thus far is 16,000, ranging from $10 to $350,000, and averaging $3,500 each. The Commission have finally reported on 580 cases, in which $1,660,000 were claimed. About 250 of them were rejected, principally for absence of proofs of loyalty, and for the remaining 330 cases Congress, on the recommendation of the Commission, appropriated $320,000, the money having since been paid, with the exception of $15,000, which was stopped through the reports of special agents, who were employed, after the general report of the Commissioners had been made to Congress, and who discovered reasons for withholding this amount in three or four cases from Virginia. The Commissioners, three in number, absent from Washington, have under examination 500 claims apiece, upon which they will report at their next meeting in October when, in addition, 500 other cases will also be decided. The Commission will, according to the law creating it, expire on the 3d of March next, and six years will be consumed in transacting the business now on hand. Under the Bureau system, such as prevails in the Departments, fifty years would be required for this purpose. The rapidity of transacting the business of the Commission is unprecedented; there being one chief clerk and only four assistants. This expedition is principally due to the fact that but few formalities are observed, and voluminous books dispensed with. The expenses to claimants are small. There are no office fees excepting for taking testimony, and the lowest charge is made for claims under $1,000. Information has been received that agents in the South are collecting claims of persons whose property was taken for public uses, or destroyed to facilitate military operations, but who cannot prove loyalty, owing to their giving aid and comfort to the confederates. These agents are acting upon the supposition that Congress will ultimately dispense with the loyalty clause. The aggregate of such claims is already large.

Loss of the Brig Domino.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—The brig Domino, commanded by Capt. White, of Halifax, and laden with coal from Picton, to Pembroke, went ashore at Beal's Island, on the 17th inst., and bilged. The crew were saved, and brought to this city on Friday night.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Salmon are reported plenty in the Kennebec.

The "mistake" of a druggist in Westerly, R. I., last week, resulted fatally.

Recent rains have proved so beneficial to the grass in Maine, that in many localities it is ready for a second cutting.

Among the table-girls at one of the down-East watering-places are fifteen school-teachers, who thus employ their vacations.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season in St. Louis. The mercury ranged from 98° to 104° in the shade; at 8 o'clock last evening it was 85°.

There have been fifteen incendiary fires in New-Britain lately. Three men, named Skelly, Cahill and McCormick, have been arrested as the incendiaries.

A chorus of 25,000 Sunday-school children gave a concert yesterday afternoon in the Coliseum, Boston, for the benefit of the House of the Angel Guardian.

A marble bust of Lieut.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, executed by Edward W. Valentine, a Virginia sculptor, is to be placed in the State Library in the Virginia Capitol.

Mary Desales, Mother Superior of the Convent of St. Xavier, in Bangor, Me., died yesterday morning, aged twenty-eight years.

Capt. Robert Roger, of Bangor, Me., died on Saturday from the effect of falling into the water on the 13th inst., at which time he walked off the wharf while returning from an excursion. He was eighty-four years of age.

During the past twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, there were seven small fires in St. Louis, involving a loss of about $15,000. Four firemen were prostrated by the heat, and three horses were sun-struck.

The State Convention of the Catholic Temperance Societies of Connecticut will meet at St. Patrick's Temperance Society Hall, in Bridgeport, on the 15th of next month. Delegates from most of the societies in the State will be present.

That lightning sometimes strikes twice in the same spot would seem to be shown by a report from Meriden, Conn. It is asserted that two years ago the lightning struck a pig-sty there without injuring the inmates, but last Wednesday the lightning took better aim at the same sty and killed two hogs.

A Murderer's Suicide.

The Oldham (England) *Evening Express*, of Aug. 14, says: "The man James Flynn, who was sentenced at the last Manchester Assizes for the willful murder of Johanna Navin, and who has since been confined to the county-prison, Strangeways, Manchester, died from exhaustion at about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. The conduct of the man since he received sentence of death has been violent, and in every way most extraordinary. He was condemned on Thursday, the 1st inst., and on that night refused to take anything either to eat or drink. On the first night the Governor of the prison did not think there was any determination on the part of the prisoner to refuse food, but that his appetite had merely forsaken him, for the time being, through the severity of the sentence. On the following day, however, Flynn still persistently refused to eat anything, and the Governor called the attention of the surgeon to the matter. The surgeon advised that he should be tried to the breakfast time the following day, and if he still continued in his determination to reject his food means should be taken to compel him. Contrary to the expectations of the surgeon he still held out, and it was decided to bring the stomach-pump into requisition. Up to this time the man had conducted himself with more sullenness than violence, but when he saw the surgeon and his attendants at the door of his cell with the stomach-pump he seized a stool, and, swinging it over his head, swore he would knock out the brains of any one who attempted even to enter his cell. They were thus held at bay for some time, but the warder who has been in attendance on Flynn watched his opportunity and seized the prisoner round the arms and body, and pinioned him while the surgeon and his attendants succeeded in placing the pipe of the instrument down the man's throat. Finding himself baffled in his attempts not to allow the use of the instrument, he now became exceedingly violent, and worked his head about in so ferocious a manner that the surgeon found it useless to attempt to use the pump again. After this the prisoner's boots were removed and slippers supplied to him, for seeing the mood he was in, it was thought he might make use of them as weapons of violence. On the day following, as indeed on every day since his sentence, the Governor endeavored to induce him to partake of food, and sent to his own residence for tea and bread and butter to give the man. This was also refused, Flynn taking just a sufficient quantity of the tea to moisten his throat and his lips, but leaving the solids entirely untouched. When stimulants have been tendered him in gruel or other compounds he has always refused—sometimes even with oaths—to receive them. The Roman Catholic chaplain of the prison (Rev. Mr. Clarkson) has been in daily attendance on him, and like the rest of the officials of the prison, has done his utmost to get the man to eat, but, of course, without success, and his allusions to things of eternity were, it is only natural to suppose, treated with the same contempt. With such a course it was impossible for the man to survive long, and he died, as we have said before, at about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, having become somewhat emaciated through want of food."

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The Tribunal of Arbitration Finishing its Work.

Contest Over the Case of the Shenandoah.

Banquet to the Arbitrators by the American Agent.

Reported Result of the Spanish Elections.

The Ministerialists Believed to have been Victorious.

GENEVA.

The Tribunal of Arbitration Drawing to a Close—The Work Now in the Hands of the Accountants—Exciting Scenes in the Shenandoah Case.

GENEVA, Aug. 25.—The business of the Board of Arbitration is drawing to a close, and the work of the counsel is practically done, all the arguments having been submitted. The work now being done is actually in the hands of the accountants, who are calculating the exact amount of damages occasioned by each cruiser. When this is completed the arbitrators will render their decision; first, whether England is responsible for each cruiser, and, being responsible, as to the sum she should pay.

There is an earnest contest regarding the Shenandoah, some feeling being shown by the English as to the pertinacity of the Americans in pressing the case, and asking damages for the destruction of the whaling ships. Some of the scenes before the Court were exciting.

The Georgia case has been practically abandoned.

A decision is expected within two weeks.

J. Bancroft Davis, the American Agent, gave a splendid banquet to the Arbitrators, the counsel, and their families, on Friday, at the Hotel Beau Rivage, which was succeeded by a brilliant ball, to which many resident Americans were invited. M. Staempfli and Sir Alexander Cockburn were not present.

Geneva presents a festive appearance. There is an immense display of bunting, and triumphal arches have been erected in honor of a musical festival in imitation on a small scale of the Boston Jubilee. There will be four thousand performers. There will be eighty-six French musical corporations, who have arrived.

The weather now is magnificent.

SPAIN.

Notes of the Late Elections—The Ministerialists Victorious Thus Far.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The first returns of the preliminary elections for members of the Cortes indicate the following results: The Ministerialists have been victorious in twenty-seven chief towns and 151 districts; and the Republicans in ten chief towns and fourteen districts. Nine districts and six towns are equally divided between the two parties. The Conservatives have carried Logrono.

The Federal Republicans issued a manifesto on the morning of the election, urging the voters of their party to rally at the polls, fight the battle against monarchy in each election district, and put forth all their strength to rout its supporters. Europe, it declares, awaits a result which will strengthen the cause of Democracy throughout the Continent.

FRANCE.

Movements of the Band of the Garde Republicaine.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The band of the Garde Republicaine did not go to Trouville to play before the President, but departed yesterday for Paris, sooner than was expected.

CALIFORNIA.

A Prize-Fight—A Fatal Railway Accident—A Murderer Murders Another, and is Caught—Indian Outrages in Arizona—The Diamond-Field Story Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Virginia and Truckee Railway has been completed as far as Carson City.

A prize-fight took place, yesterday, at Washoe Lake, between Ben. Williams and John Cheatham, for $1,000 a side. Forty-five rounds were fought, Williams winning. The cars, yesterday, at Healdsburg, demolished a carriage, injuring five persons, one of them, Mrs. S. V. Chapman, of Lake Port, fatally. The Puget Sound fires still continue, destroying an immense amount of timber.

Advices from Tucson confirm the first reports locating the alleged diamond fields on the head-waters of the Colorado and Chiquito Rivers, but the value of the discoveries is doubted.

A band of Apaches lately attacked a settlement on the San Pedro River, Arizona, but were repulsed by the settlers, who killed three of them.

J. Bulleri, who murdered a Mexican at the Mission of San Fernando, near Los Angeles, was overtaken yesterday by the Sheriff's party. He fought desperately, killing Deputy Sheriff Ellis' horse, but was finally shot dead by the posse.

The weather is intensely hot throughout the State.

UTAH.

Mining News—Progress of Gen. McClellan and Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 25.—Gen. George B. McClellan and wife and party arrived here last night. On the way from Ogden they were joined by Brigham Young and other Mormon officials. The Townsend House, today, has been crowded with citizens, who called to see and pay their respects to the General. The party will leave to-morrow afternoon for San Francisco. The General was detained over a week on the road by the illness of Mrs. McClellan, who has now recovered.

A company of Detroit and New-York capitalists yesterday completed the purchase of the Montezuma, Last Chance and Savage Mines in the Little Cottonwood, for $156,000. George Hearst has bought the Ontario Mine, in Parley's Park, for $27,000. Both these were cash transactions. Heavy storms of hail and rain have prevailed last night and today in this section.

ANOTHER PLANET.

Another Discovery in the Group of the Asteroids.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The following communication addressed to the Utica *Herald*, was received today:

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.

Another new planet was discovered last night, the one hundred and twenty-fourth of the group of the Asteroids. It is bright, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude, and its position one hour after midnight, was in 22h., 21m. 23s. of the right ascension, and in 4° 19' and 30" of the south declination. (Signed,)

C. H. F. PETERS.

An Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. E. Flaherty, of No. 67 James street, who had been drinking for several days past, went to the drug-store at the corner of James and Madison streets and bought ten cents worth of acetate of lead, under the pretense of wanting to kill rats. On returning home she took it with the intention of committing suicide. Her life was saved by Dr. Bruce, of the Fourth Precinct. With the usual negligence of the officers in command of the Fourth Precinct, the case was not telegraphed to Central office.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

A Review of the Political Field in North Carolina.

How the Democrats Were Deceived—What the "Contest" Swindle Means—Brown to Restore the South to Power.

From a Special Correspondent.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1872.

The smoke of the late political battle has cleared away, and we can now speak somewhat confidently of what has happened, and predict with safety what will come to pass in North Carolina on the first Tuesday in November next.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS WERE DECEIVED.

For three days succeeding the election on the 1st day of August past, the Democrats claimed that they had carried this State by from eight to fifteen thousand majority. There were two important reasons why they jumped at victory with such certainty. One was that they had expended so much money, and put "Wood at his work in the west;" the other, and the controlling one, no doubt, was that the first returns that came in the night of election were from Republican counties. In those counties the Democrats made some of their largest gains. They counted on holding their majorities in the western part of the State; that would give them at least ten thousand majority. But when the white counties of the west began to come in, the "awful thought" flashed through their minds that thousands of white people had voted the Republican ticket who never had voted it before. Two years ago Stokes County gave the Democrats 473 majority, this year it came in with only 50 Democratic majority. The county, too, was and is entirely in the hands of Democratic officials. Many other white counties in the west did equally as well. The Republicans made large gains in nearly all of them. The last Legislature was largely Democratic. They were extremely partisan and unscrupulous as the whole country knows. They redistricted the State for members of Congress in such a manner, as they believed, to only give one Republican member of Congress. Three Republicans were elected. They redistricted the State for members of the Legislature, so that in their opinion they would certainly have a three-fourths majority in each House. They made Senatorial districts which are one hundred miles long and in some places not more than six miles wide. Notwithstanding all this, they have but six majority in the House and fourteen majority in the Senate. They passed an election law which has never been equaled for gross injustice in this country. Heretofore, registration had been allowed for thirty days previous to and including election day. The law in force this year did not allow registration on election day. Hundreds of people did not know of the change, and demanded the right of registration on the day of election, but were refused. The law required that State officers, members of Congress, members of the Legislature and county officers should be voted for in different boxes—four in number. It can be established that in Democratic counties, where Democrats controlled the boxes, colored people who could not read were told to put their tickets in any boxes they pleased and "go on." This they did, and at night, when the count was made, all ballots found in the wrong box were thrown out. I have talked with many Republicans who were at different voting places, and they all say that out of the many ballots that were rejected for being in the wrong box, they did not see one Democratic ticket. According to the Election law, the State authorities had no voice whatever in the election. The County Commissioners in each county had entire control. They appointed registrars and the judges of election. They changed voting precincts at their pleasure.

ABSURD CHARGES OF FRAUDS BY REPUBLICANS.

During the past two years sixty-six counties in this State have been in the hands of Democratic county officials—most of them perjured Kuklux—men who were elected by the Kuklux in 1870. In those sixty-six counties the same men controlled and managed the ballot-boxes this year. Yet, strange as it may appear, in the face of the loud cry of fraud, the Republicans gained about seven thousand on their vote in 1870, and the Democrats only gained thirty-five hundred. Who committed the fraud? Twenty-seven counties only were controlled by Republicans at the last election. While it was thought that the Democrats had carried the State their constant remarks to Republicans was: "I knew we would sweep the State if we ever got a free election; we had none of Grant's Yankee hirelings in blue near the polls this time." But when it was found out that Caldwell was elected, and the Republicans had won a glorious victory against a mint of money and scores of imported speakers, the cry was "fraud! corruption! fraud!!" At first the Republicans were completely dumbfounded at the idea of being accused by the Democrats of being smart enough to swindle them out of an election. They say that ever since the formation of the Republican Party in this State the Democrats have carried it as a religious belief, and preached it from the pulpit, the stump, and through the Press, that the Republicans were ignorant, incapable of doing anything, destitute of any social position—in fine, a lot of scallawags and niggers—and that they, the Democrats, had all the wealth, intelligence, refinement and virtue that could be found in the State. And now to wake up and find the whole Democratic Party, from one end of the State to the other, from Merrimon down, asserting positively that these poor, illiterate, ignorant Republicans have swindled them out of an election is perfectly startling. It does look strange, in view of the facts: Sixty-six counties out of ninety-three were controled by Democrats. Wood and Blumenberg were in the State with two thousand dollars each, and the State Democratic Committee received sixty thousand dollars from the Tammany Ring, via Liberal Head-quarters, New-York City. I am told that many Democrats through this country were sent an abundance of money, and—most of them have it yet.

WHAT THE "CONTEST" SWINDLE MEANS.

After the cry of fraud comes the alarm of contest. Certain newspapers in this State say that Merrimon owes it to the people to contest the election. The election law provides that the county authorities shall seal up the returns, direct them to the "Speaker of the House of Representatives," and send them to the Secretary of State, in whose custody they shall remain until the Legislature shall have convened and the House shall have elected a Speaker, when the Secretary of State shall deliver the returns to the Speaker, who shall open them and announce the result to the Legislature in joint assembly. At that time any candidate on the defeated ticket can give notice that he desires to contest, and the House will hear and decide the matter. The rules adopted in conducting contests between members control these proceedings. If such a law is constitutional, a Legislature would have no difficulty in defeating the will of the people as expressed through the ballot-box. The last Democratic Legislature had so little regard for their oaths that they unseated Republicans and seated Democrats, so that they could carry out their designs. The new body may be no better. Merrimon is called upon to contest. The demand was first made upon him by a paper that is regarded as Senator Ransom's organ and mouth-piece. It was then followed up by papers known to be in the interest of Gov. Vance. I have traveled through some of the counties west of the Blue Ridge, and from leading Democrats—friends of Merrimon—I have heard of a combination between the Ransom and Vance parties to make Vance United States Senator in November, and forever bury Merrimon, politically. I am now in the county where Merrimon was born and raised. The Democrats here are his true friends, although they dislike his course during the late war. He was a stay-at-home man. Vance and Ransom represent the war element. When Vance was elected to the United States Senate in 1870, he defeated Merrimon for the nomination. When Ransom was elected to the United States Senate in 1872, he defeated Merrimon for the nomination. Then it was Merrimon said that if he received any more such treatment he would forever cut loose from the Democratic Party of North Carolina. He was promised the Governorship if he would keep quiet. He was nominated, made an able canvass, and was defeated. Now he is a candidate for the United States Senate. So is Gov. Vance. The Ransom and Vance parties are doing all they can to get Merrimon to contest, for the reason that during his contest a United States Senator will be elected, and he will be considered out. Then Vance would go to the Senate and Merrimon, losing in the contest, as all fair-minded Democrats admit he must, will be heard of nevermore in the politics of this State. The scheme is well laid, and may succeed. It is said that when Ransom and Vance canvassed this part of the State they did nothing for the State ticket, but bent all their energies on the Legislature.

FRAUDS IN DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES.

The talk about contesting the election is all moonshine, except in so far as it will aid the above conspiracy to kill Merrimon. An investigation will develop the grossest frauds in every Democratic county in the State. I have heard of many. Among those in the western counties I have the following: In the Counties of Cherokee and Jackson is the Cherokee tribe of Indians. They have never dissolved their tribal relations to the Government, and have no right to vote. In the recent election in both the above-named counties Indians who said they would vote the Democratic ticket were allowed to vote, but none others. All the Republican tickets for Cherokee and Macon Counties were sent to a Postmaster in Cherokee County for distribution. He destroyed them, and on election day there was not a Republican ticket in either of those counties. The loss to the Republicans was over 500 in consequence of this treachery. In Cleveland County many Democrats voted by proxy. They sent their ballots in envelopes. The judges of election swore the bearer of the envelope, the oath being that he had not opened it, &c. Then they would break the envelope, and place the ballots in the proper boxes. No Republicans were allowed this privilege. Notwithstanding all these frauds committed by the Democrats, Gov. Caldwell is elected by about 2,300 majority, and will take his seat next January. The cry of fraud and corruption is kept up by the Democrats to prevent the weak-kneed from deserting, and to keep life and enthusiasm in some of the local leaders. They ought to be called the Mark Tapley Association. They certainly deserve great credit for being jolly under such dampening circumstances. The Hillsboro *Recorder*, a strong Democratic Greeley paper, published at Hillsboro, N. C., has the following on Merrimon's contest:

"And they want to contest Caldwell's election. Well, it is all bosh, again. Caldwell is certainly elected, and that we had certainly better make our minds up to, right off. The people have been fooled sufficient. Noddle-headed old jackies and linen-duster and chewing-tobacco and pipe-smoking corner-loafers and street-talking politicians have beguiled our men in the corn-field and the working-shops long enough. And we tell these people now that Caldwell will surely take his seat. And we tell them that as to frauds, we have known of no frauds committed, and if they were, we would as soon expect them on the one side as on the other."

TROUBLES OF THE COALITION.

What is facetiously termed the Liberal movement in North Carolina has been rather severely snubbed lately by the Salisbury *Watchman*, a leading Democratic paper in this State. It is well known that not more than ten Republicans in North Carolina have gone over to Greeley. These ten men have formed a State Liberal Republican Committee, with a full board of officers. The Chairman of the Committee was appointed District-Attorney for this State by President Johnson, and could not take the test oath. He reformed immediately, and joined the Democrats the first chance he got. Daniel R. Goodloe, one of the members of the Committee was United States Marshal for North Carolina under Johnson. His office was not kept in satisfactory shape, and President Grant put him out. The aforesaid Goodloe was struck with a bad case of reform, which culminated in his adhesion to the Greeley party.

H. H. Helper was a United States Assessor under Johnson. It was found that he assessed tobacco in such a way that the Government lost one-twentieth of the tax, and President Grant turned him out. Helper did not quit the Republican Party then. About one year ago he applied for the position of Postmaster at Salisbury, and received the appointment from Grant. He was so inefficient and obnoxious to the citizens of Salisbury that the President had to remove him. He was then prostrated with a very bad case of reform. He joined the Liberals the first opportunity. This handful of patriotic soreheads started a little sheet in Salisbury called the *Tribune*, edited by Helper. In the last issue the *Tribune* complains that the Democrats do not recognize them, (the Liberals.) That leading Democrats said to them in the late contest that "they (the Liberals) must be content with the place of simple voters in the Democratic ranks." "Their orators and canvassers were always complimented upon the splendid services they were rendering the cause of Democracy. The *Tribune* further says:

"Nor was this all. The Liberal Republicans were grossly insulted by some of the Democratic orators. By some of them all men who had ever held any connection with the Republican Party of the State were denounced without stint or mercy. Dishonorable motives were suggested both for their joining and for their leaving it. Notwithstanding the treatment to which they were subjected, the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republicans of North Carolina nobly did their duty. They issued an address to the Liberal Republicans of the State, urging them to support the Conservative State ticket. But as they could claim no lot or part in it they were unable to base their appeal upon grounds likely to prove successful. They were too patriotic to stop to quarrel with their 'allies' during the pendency of the contest. They were determined that if the ticket was defeated the blame should not be laid to them. But now, that the contest is over and the victory lost, we feel it to be our duty to publish this as their solemn protest—the protest under which they silently cast their votes for Judge Merrimon and the other gentlemen on the ticket with him. Having been treated as if they were a set of men whose spirit had been crushed out, and who were dead to all sense of self-respect, they cannot do less. Among them are men of as pure and exalted characters, and as high sense of honor and self-respect, as any that can be found among the Democratic leaders. They will not silently submit to unjust treatment, when it is in their power to protest against it without injury to the cause they have at heart."

The *Watchman*, published at the same place, thus notices the *Tribune*: "The *Tribune* is grumbling because some of the Liberals were not placed upon the State ticket, nominated for Congress or something else. Now, to be serious, we really think they should show that they have some strength before they begin to quarrel about position.

It may be that Merrimon's cause was damaged by the indorsement of the Liberal movements, and if an additional dose is to be given us, as the *Tribune* proposes, it may prove a disaster indeed. There are thousands of Democrats and Conservatives who have not yet swallowed Liberalism and Greeley. We think we can establish the fact that we lost fifty Conservatives for every Liberal gained in the late election. We should not deceive ourselves. The Liberal movement, as such, has no strength in the South. Horace Greeley will not carry a single Southern State that Hancock, Hendricks, Pendleton or any other good Democrat could not have carried." This is from a strong Democratic paper that flies Greeley and Brown at its mast-head.

BROWN TO RESTORE THE SOUTH TO POWER.

I have, within the past few weeks, traveled over parts of Virginia, South Carolina and nearly all of North Carolina. I have talked with hundreds of Democrats. I have been struck with one thing that appears as a common sentiment. The Southern Democrat hate Mr. Greeley while pretending to yield him a hearty and sincere support. They place all their faith in the "tail" of the Cincinnati and Baltimore ticket, simply because Gratz Brown is a Southern man. They say that having apostatized from Republicanism like Andy Johnson did—being a Kentuckian by birth and education, a cousin of Frank Blair, and, therefore, a believer in the sentiments expressed in the Brodhead letter—that he will, if elected, be of more service in restoring the "lost cause" than Jeff Davis himself could be. Many cool, deliberate men have even advanced the idea to me that, if elected, Horace Greeley would not live more than thirty days after his inauguration. In response to the remark from me that Greeley is a healthy, well-preserved man, they say that Lincoln was put out of the way, and there will be no difficulty in getting rid of Greeley. I can very readily imagine how easy it would be to get volunteers out of the thousands of Kuklux in the South who have been engaged in committing murder during the past four years, to assassinate Horace Greeley and put the Government in the hands of Gratz Brown, Frank Blair, Jeff. Davis and other traitors and rebels. I find the hope common in the breasts of many Southern people, that some such thing will happen. Control of the Government is what these people want; no matter how it is procured, or by what means. A strong Southern man like Brown, and a member of the Blair family on the ticket for Vice-President, relinquishes those people somewhat to a sacrifice of men and principles backed up with a firm conviction that Greeley, if elected, will not be alive more than one month after his inauguration. His nomination at the Baltimore Convention, with a Southern man for Vice-President, was equivalent, according to Southern Democratic belief, to a solemn decree, made by the Kuklux in their dens assembled, that Greeley should die.

NORTH CAROLINA SURE FOR GRANT.

The "straight-out" Democrats are developing a great deal of strength in this State. I have conversed with many of them. They think that now is the time to put forward a strong Democratic ticket, and they feel confident that with such a ticket they can succeed. I am reliably informed that North Carolina will have a full delegation in the Louisville Convention, and that a strong "straight-out" Democratic electoral ticket will be put in the field immediately after the adjournment of that Convention. Active steps are now being taken to perfect a thorough organization in the State.

The Republicans of North Carolina are alive, hard at work. Grant and Wilson Clubs are being formed all through the State. The greatest enthusiasm prevails everywhere, and Republicans have no doubt they will carry the State in November by from ten to fifteen thousand majority. The Democrats give it up.

The transmontaine counties will give Grant and Wilson an increased vote over that of 1868. Major Marcus Erwin of this place, candidate for elector at large on the Republican ticket, is one of the ablest speakers in the State, and by far the ablest speaker in Western North Carolina. He is in the field, and will do good work. Look for a glorious victory in November in the Old North State for Grant and Wilson. VIATOR.

Location of the Great Refracting Telescope.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 7.

Prof. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, is experimenting near Summit Station, on the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation of 7,200 feet above the sea, to determine the relative importance of great and small altitudes in the use of the telescope for investigations of physical astronomy. It is understood that he has been completely successful, and will recommend a location about 10,000 feet above the sea, near the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, from which it can be readily reached by a short and easily constructed wagon road. Prof. Young, of Dartmouth College, has been experimenting with larger instruments at Sherman, on the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 8,242 feet above the sea.

The results of these observers will be presented in reports that will probably lead to the locating of the twenty-seven inch refracting telescope at one of these elevations. The lenses for this telescope are being ground by the Messrs. Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for the United States Government, at an expense of nearly $50,000. With such a telescope, and the high magnifying power of which it will admit the use, there is not over one or two nights per year on the low Atlantic coast where it could be used with its highest magnifying powers. On the Sierra, with our long freedom from clouds, many more favorable opportunities must exist for observations, and we may look forward for marvelous revelations in physical astronomy.

The Revolution in Peru.

The Albany *Express* publishes the subjoined extracts from a private letter from an Albany officer on the United States steamer Pensacola:

CALLAO, July 27, 1872.

DEAR W——: Though I have not time to write such a full letter as I could wish, yet, as the steamer sails for Panama to-morrow morning, I will send a few hasty lines, and inclose clippings from the late papers.

The revolution is now ended, and most tragically. There has been some pretty sharp fighting, and many innocent persons have lost their lives. The usurper, Gutierrez, and two of his brothers are dead, and law and order are in a measure restored. Pardo, the President elect, returned to Lima today, and was received as a conquering hero might expect to be. The bodies of Guiterrez and his two brothers were hung nude from the front of the Cathedral in the Grand Plaza, in Lima, and were afterward taken down and burned by the excited populace.

I was in Lima today for a short time, and saw these things myself, otherwise I should hardly credit them. The respectable portion of the community deport themselves much as usual, but the rabble are wild with drink and excitement, and senseless shouts of "Viva Pardo," rend the air continually. It will be several days before order is fully restored.

The officers of our ship were several times fired at, and for two days we did not attempt to go on shore. Our ship and the other men-of-war have, for several days been full of refugees. I did not believe that such a state of things could exist in this nineteenth century, in a country as advanced in civilization as Peru. May this be their last revolution.

Yours truly, W. C. G.

An Aged Couple Celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of their Wedding.

From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal, Aug. 24.

Last evening the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Crane, of Cranford, met at the residence of their son-in-law, Mr. Hampton Cutter, of Woodbridge, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding of their ancestors. Mr. Crane, after whom Cranford is named, is eighty-one years old and his wife is one year his junior. Providence has dealt very bountifully with this aged couple; they still enjoy good health, have an abundance of this world's goods and all their children are living and well-settled in the world. The latter are Mrs. Hampton Cutter, of Woodbridge; Mrs. Job. S. Williams, of Roselle, Mr. John G. Crane and Mr. Josiah Crane, Jr., of Cranford. Of their forty-six descendants, there are besides the above eighteen grandchildren, including Mr. Hampton C. Williams, of this city, and ten great-grandchildren. The afternoon and evening were spent in happy congratulations. So large a family gathering is seldom seen, and one under so favorable circumstances less frequent. In the evening a presentation of a gold-headed cane was made to Mr. Crane from his grandchildren, and to Mrs. Crane was presented a breastpin neatly wrought with the hair of all her children. Rev. Mr. Lucas, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, made the presentation speech, in which he included several happy incidents. The occasion was one of deep interest and will long be remembered.

Three Hearses for a Single Funeral.

From the Honolulu Gazette.

The wife of a foreigner, a native woman, died in this city recently, and according to a time-honored custom in the country where the husband originated, that individual proceeded, as his fathers had done before him when a similar event occurred in the family, to "wake" the corpse the night previous to burial. This transplanted custom was observed on the above occasion in becoming style. Relatives and friends congregated from far and near, and, as a matter of course, when morning dawned no one appeared to consider about the grave ceremony which was to take place during the day. The disconsolate husband was for a time oblivious to anything but himself, and a thoughtful friend undertook the sad office of making the necessary preparations for the funeral. A short time elapsed when a second kind friend, unaware of the thoughtful attention of the other, also made similar preparations, each appointing the same hour for the hearse to make its appearance. The husband, it appears, had done the same thing the evening previous, and at the same hour three sombre-looking vehicles, each driven by a serious looking individual in immaculate black, drew up in front of the residence on the same errand. The melancholy procession was delayed for a few moments until explanations ensued, but whether they all accompanied the corpse to its final resting-place we were not informed.

Real Estate Speculators in Boston.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 24.

Some of our real estate speculators, after having made on paper fortunes of magnificent and astonishing proportions, are allowing very moderate-sized notes bearing their signatures to pass into the hands of notaries, or else to lie upon forced extensions in the hands of their payees. The fact is, the public generally is coming to the conclusion, which was reached in this journal a long time ago, that the suburban house-lot business has been altogether overdone.

Today the notes of hand made by the speculators, who are the most widely extended over unproductive tracts of real estate that have been bought to hold on for a rise, are the most unattractive securities that can be presented to investors, who are scouring the paper market in search of high rates and a good degree of safety. If money continues to increase in stringency we shall have reports of more shortcomings of the great real estate movers of '71 and '72. Some of these operators have been shrewd enough to clear themselves from all entangling alliances, so that they today stand high and safe, the burdens resting upon the parties who are saddled with lands which they, the first handlers, are happily rid of.

Dairymen's Convention.

A Convention of the dairymen and farmers of the State of New-York will be held in the Young Men's Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth-avenue, on Tuesday, the 24th September next, beginning at 1 P. M. A call has already been issued by the milk producers of this City, who intend to take the sale of milk out of the hands of the middle-men, who adulterate it to such a degree as to render it almost worthless, and what is of far more importance, highly injurious to the consumers. With that object in view, the dairymen and farmers will unite and form a protective association, to be known as the United Farmers' Milk Company. The City will be mapped out into districts, and each milk producer will take as many as he can attend to.

GOV. WOODFORD.

Large Republican Meeting at Greenwich, Conn.

Promises and Performances of the Party of Freedom—Gen. Grant and His Record—"Let Well Enough Alone."

The ratification meeting on Saturday night of the Republicans at Greenwich, Conn., was a most enthusiastic affair. It was held in the City Hall, which was much too small for the crowd that poured in, for not only were there delegations from the neighboring villages, but there was a large unofficial attendance from Stamford. The hall was illuminated inside and out in the most brilliant style, and there were bonfires and discharges of rockets all along the main street. Inside the decorations were of an unusually valuable quality, for, besides the usual paraphernalia of flags and mottoes, there were two costly portraits of Grant and Wilson. One side of the hall was occupied by a colossal head of Gen. Grant strikingly well executed. Chairs apparently being scarce, seats were constructed with planking in the genuine circus style, the benches and the few chairs being devoted to the ladies, of whom between seventy and eighty were present, all of them brimful of enthusiasm, and eager to assist in canvassing for their favorite candidate. The meeting was called to order by Joseph E. Russell, one of the most respectable citizens of the place, and a recent convert from the Democracy. Col. Husted R. Hoyt was elected President of the meeting, and was most warmly received. He thanked them for the honor done him, and declared that in the enthusiasm of the faces around him he saw the surest omen of a grand success. He deprecated making a long speech, as the meeting was to be addressed by a gentleman of famous eloquence, Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford. [Cheers.] The following Vice-Presidents were then appointed: Col. Thomas A. Mead, Thomas Mayo, Josiah Wilcox, William R. Talbot, Joseph S. Marshall, James H. Knapp, Allen Howe, Lorenzo Finney. Also, the following Secretaries: Philip W. Holmes, Lieut. Benjamin Wright, Charles E. Studwell. These gentlemen took their seats on the platform, and the following resolutions were read in the most distinct and emphatic way by Mr. P. W. Holmes:

Whereas, We have the assurance of Horace Greeley, given in 1871, that "a Democratic triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President, to plunge the country into the red sea of secession and rebellion; that as a party it would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the mortification of ten bitter years to guide its steps; that it would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness, and that whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us; and

Whereas, We have neither the effrontery to assert nor the credulity to assume that the Democracy is more worthy of public confidence in 1872 than it was in 1871, but, on the contrary, believe that it is today a party marshaled under false colors, by dishonest and unscrupulous leaders for the renewal and reopening of certain national issues, fought out and settled during the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That an utter abandonment of all pretense of political principle and honesty for the sake of acquiring place and exercising power, is the distinguishing trait of that portion of the Democratic Party which indorsed the nomination and which advocates the election of Horace Greeley.

Resolved, That it is eminently just that a distinction should be drawn between the worst and the best elements of the Democracy—between those who dumbly bare their backs to the party lash, and those who will never consent to the sacrifice of individual consistency and loyalty at the behest of unscrupulous leaders and political charlatans.

Resolved, That we regard with profound commiseration and pity that man who, in his indiscretion and weakness, has proven recreant to the cause to which his public life has been devoted, and entered into a conspiracy with his life-long political enemies whereby, in consideration of the abandonment of principle, he has been promised the highest office in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That in politics, as in love and in war, honest seeker for favor has no right to suddenly conservative; and that any man, in any department of life, is a just object of distrust and suspicion, when ever he becomes, without adequate reason, more popular with his old enemies than with his old friends.

Resolved, That this mutual congratulation and hand-shaking between the Greeley Republican and the Greeley Democrat, is at best a ghastly farce, and that no man should be caught in such company who has marched under the old flag in triumph with the boys in blue, or been a loyal soldier in the ranks of the Republican army.

Resolved, That the Republican Party had its origin in the uprising of a great nation against the nationalization and extension of human bondage, and that re-enforced by thousands of loyal Democrats it was the party of the Union against secession; that since the war it has been the party of reconstruction against anarchy, the party of public faith against all forms of repudiation, and the only party of liberty and equal rights to all men, without regard to race, to creed or to color.

Resolved, That not one dollar of the lawful money of the United States shall with our consent ever be paid as the reward of treason; nor shall a single Confederate obligation ever be liquidated, assumed, or in any manner recognized by the General Government.

Resolved, That the Government, under Ulysses S. Grant, has been honestly, justly, wisely and economically administered, and that the declarations of political opponents to the contrary are, in the main, the product of misapprehension, exaggeration and misrepresentation.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, under Grant and Wilson as standard-bearers, is the only party to which we can safely intrust the present interests, the future honor, progress and welfare of the whole nation.

These resolutions were adopted with three tremendous cheers for Grant and Wilson, the ladies joining in with shrill soprano cries and waving their handkerchiefs. The President then introduced Gen. Woodford, who was welcomed in the most gratifying manner, everybody, including even the officers on the platform, joining in the applause.

Gen. Woodford said: Sixteen years ago it was my privilege to plead in this village for the Republican Party, which has since that time grown with the national growth, and been identified with every national improvement. At that time we promised four things—the restriction of slavery, the building of a Pacific Railway, the founding of a Homestead law, and the restriction of polygamy. We obtained power upon the strength of these promises, and we stand today before the nation having fulfilled every pledge that we gave then. Owing to the unsettled condition of the nation through war, we have not thus far been able to uproot the system of polygamy, but the Pacific Railway, the mineral discoveries, and the moral influence of the Administration have gone far to do it, and I believe that it will be completely destroyed during Grant's second term, if he should obtain it. Thus every pledge given in 1856 has been honorably and religiously redeemed.

So long as it was possible to ward off an internecine strife, the praying men and women of the North never failed to go down upon their knees in the hope that the South would relent from its purpose. But they would not, and we went into the struggle, not hating them, but hating slavery, with a determination to annihilate it. Then came the suppression of the rebellion. Our friends, though they were our political opponents, told us that we should never be able to pay the cost of the struggle. But we told them that just as our men were constant in war unto the end, so would they be honest in peace until they had paid off the uttermost farthing. The Republican Party has for a long time held the supreme authority and power, and yet they have been met with a suggestion that they should take down their banners, for the party was dead. Dead? Why? What caused the Republican Party to die? For want of power was it? Yet it flogged the most gigantic conspiracy ever known. Dead for want of financial ability was it? Yet, by unheard-of wisdom, it has been able to decrease the debt by three hundred millions, and at the same time to decrease the taxes by one-half. Dead! Why, if the Republican Party is dead, it must be from excess of good health. Look back over the way that the nation has come. The history of the Republican Party, as I said before, is literally the history of the last twelve years. It has been the Republican Party which saved the country. It has been the Republican Party that reconstructed the South. It has been the Republican Party that has announced its intention of paying off the debt. But after all, what of this? The Democrats have acknowledged that we are right, for they have given up their principles—have adopted ours, and have nominated the publisher of what was once the greatest Republican paper in the country for their candidate. It is a mistake to suppose that they were ever opposed to us. The fact is they have been behind us all the time, and out of breath trying to catch up with us. After re-enacting the Missouri Compromise in 1852, the Democratic Party met in Convention at Baltimore in 1852, and pledged themselves to accept the legislation of 1850 as a finality, and never to reopen the question. In 1854 they tore the whole thing up in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and adopted slavery there, because it was Federal territory. Let me suggest that if they were so false to their Baltimore platform of 1852, they may be just as false to their Baltimore platform of 1872. Upon the question of slavery in the Territories in 1856 they beat us, until the question came up again in 1860. Then they said the South had a right to secede. In 1864 they found out that the South had no right to secede, and that we were right in flogging them back if we could. But then they said we had tried and had failed. Next year, however, they found out that they were wrong again. From year to year these gentlemen have been converted by fragments until today they stand thoroughly penitent, confessing that they were wrong throughout, and taking a Republican for their leader. The fact is that they have constantly been moving into Republican camps, but always four years behind, and in 1876 nothing will remain for them but to nominate Gen. Grant for President. [Immense cheering and laughter.] Between the two platforms there is indeed but little difference. All there is in the Democratic platform which is not in the Republican is the one-term doctrine and the proviso that the President shall recommend free trade or protection, as circumstances shall determine. This last idea is certainly peculiar, and is, as far as I can understand, opposed to a certain clause in the Constitution concerning the duties of the President. Suppose an ultra Free Trade bill is passed, can Mr. Greeley conscientiously sign that bill? Those who are true friends of Mr. Greeley will certainly hesitate before they place him in that position. Now, of what is the Democratic Party most proud of in their records of the past? Is it not in the power of the Executive to wield the veto? Now we say that a President should be a man, not a thing. Should veto what he thinks is wrong, and if it is passed over his head he should enforce it because it is then the law. Against that most extraordinary declaration of Cincinnati we place the declaration of Gen. Grant that he would always have a policy upon every question, but no policy to enforce against the will of the people, believing that the best way to get rid of a bad law was to insist upon its being carried out.

I have no intention to fling dirt. It is not in my inclination, nor in my habits, and I leave it for those who like the practice. Mr. Greeley and Mr. Brown were both distinguished gentlemen, and they were nominated by a coalition, of which I shall simply say that it was stronger thirty days ago than it is now, and is stronger today than it will be thirty days to come. But those persons who advocate them have not been chary in throwing dirt by the wholesale against Gen. Grant. They have accused him of being a nepotist, and it appears indeed that he has appointed some thirteen relatives or connections. Had Gen. Grant been a trained politician perhaps he would not have appointed one of them, for the little good it did to the relative was more than counterbalanced by the harm it did the party and the President. But this I will assert, that there never was an hour when he was called upon to decide between his relatives, and the nation, or the party, that he did not unhesitatingly sacrifice his relatives. [Great cheers.] Witness Judge Dent of Mississippi, and Corbin, of New-York. [Great cheers.] And, by the bye, out of these thirteen relatives only one is a blood relative, the others being connected with his wife, which shows, I suppose, that he is a good husband. [Loud cheering and laughter.] The one blood relative is his old father, who was appointed by Andrew Johnson; and I suppose, that no one will cry out against him for not turning out his old father. [Cheers.] In the San Domingo affair, when Gen. Grant found that he was acting against the will of the people, although there were many good patriotic reasons for his desire to possess San Domingo, he at once, in the spirit of his old declaration that he would enforce no policy against the will of the people, gave up the wish of his heart, proving himself far greater than he had been at Vicksburg or Appomattox, as he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city. [Cheers.] Never from that hour, either in public or in private, has he mentioned the subject. [Cheers.]

These are some of the charges brought against him by the Massachusetts Senator. You see how small they are. Let us go on to the next. What is it? That President Grant takes gifts. I say it is false. As General he received presents, as Sherman did, as Meade did, as Sheridan did, as that distinguished Genral, George B. McClellan, did. But the man that says that Grant, since he has been President, has received houses or money, jewels or land, utters what he knows, or ought to know, to be an error. Here is another item in the great account of Sumner. He says he is a quarrelsome man; he calls him the great quarreler. To those who know him, how meek, how patient, how honorable, how full of friendliness, how void of rancor or envy; this charge seems horrible. He went on his way, doing his duty in his own simple, grand way, giving due praise here, restraining censure there, winning the admiration of any one. It is true that he quarreled with some, with a gentleman named Bushner, with another named Pemberton, and I have heard say, that he had a fine old quarrel with Robert E. Lee. You know what became of his opponents. I would advise you, my Liberal Republican friends and my Democratic hearers, not to quarrel with him, for if you do, he will whip you, as sure as fate, and the grave under the apple-tree at Appomattox, where the bones of the lost cause lie moldering, will be opened to receive what will be left of your coalition.

In the full meaning of his noble phrase, "Let us have peace," Gen. Grant has tried to enforce the laws. You will say then—why the Kuklux acts? I might retort, and ask why did Horace Greeley clamor for its passage? But I pass that. I say it was simple manhood, after having given the negro his freedom, to see that he had the full enjoyment of what we had given him. It was simple manhood, and Grant would have been base had he not enforced them. What man in the South has been robbed of his property, what man has been reft of his acres, what man has been disfranchised of his vote? True, there are some hundreds who have been disfranchised from holding office, because they were the ring-leaders of a foul rebellion, and many of them had been educated at Annapolis and West Point at the expense of the country that they tried to murder. No, the Republican Party has not been vindictive, and Gen. Grant has not been a cruel despot. The desire of the party and the President alike is for the fullest harmony among all classes, and the greatest prosperity for every class.

"Let well enough alone," is the advice I would give you, "let well enough alone," and trust to the great soldier who will carry us through this way with the same patience that never wearied, and the same skill that is never at fault, just as he did in 1864. Let us remember the words of Horace Greeley, Gen. Grant has never been beaten and never will be. Let us remember his further prophecy, "As goes North Carolina, so goes the nation." It indeed requires no prophet's tongue to tell, no inspired eye to see, that if we trust the Administration for the next four years to the loyal and skillful hands that have held it in the past, we shall be rewarded with a prosperity that shall bury all discords, and shall give to American citizens all that man is permitted to reap of success and happiness here below.

Three splendid cheers were then given for Gen. Woodford, and three more for Grant and Wilson, and then the meeting adjourned. Steps were immediately taken to organize a company of tanners for the campaign, in addition to the Grant and Wilson Club here, which already numbers 178. The meeting was in everything a superb success.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Country Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent in yesterday's paper on country board, is undoubtedly one of the many who are looking for first-class board and accommodations at a low price.

The statement he makes is simply false, scurrilous, and ridiculous; with the exception that there is a starch factory and fish-floating factory, (neither of which can be considered a nuisance,) there is not a word of truth in the statement. Five hundred dollars will be deposited in bank to his credit on his proving the other assertions he makes. The writer knowing both parties, and not interested on either side is prepared to back the aforesaid proposal up.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Administration Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may interest your readers to know how the Administration of President Grant is appreciated in foreign lands. During the Administration of President Johnson I visited many of the West India Islands, the United States of Columbia and Venezuela. Since then I have revisited many of the same localities, and have resided much of the time abroad. I therefore can speak confidently of that which I know and have witnessed. Americans in these countries have felt and do feel more security and find the American flag more respected under the present Administration than ever before. This is the common remark of all Americans in these countries.

During the late revolution in Venezuela the steamers of an American company were seized there by the revolutionists and used on the waters of the Orinoco River. Immediately on hearing of this outrage, the American Minister was dispatched to Caracas to inquire into it and demand redress. There was a more potent dispatch immediately followed, in the sloop-of-war Shawmut, to inforce our Government's demands. On the arrival of the Shawmut the steamers were released, and the revolution subsided, much to the joy and satisfaction of all business men and to the honor of our Government. Very much credit is also due to the very efficient and wise measures of Commander Potter, of the Shawmut. When we remember that never before in the history of the many revolutions in these countries, and seizures of steamers on the Orinoco and Magdalena Rivers, has any vessel of war been dispatched to see with naval eyes if American interests were respected.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 23, 1872.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 88.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 51s. ⅌ cwt. for American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; the sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 23d inst., since the last report, have been 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 24.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200	West. Un. Tel.b.c.	71⅝	100	L. S. & M. So.	89⅞
100	do...s3.	71⅝	400	do...bet. call.	89⅞
100	do...b3.	72	100	do...b3.	89⅞
300	do.	71⅝	800	Un. Pacific...b.c.	35⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅜	100	do...s30.	35
400	do...b3.	97⅜	200	do...b3.	35⅛
300	do...b3.b.c.	97⅛	24	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	[illegible]
300	do.	97½	300	Chi. & N. W...b.c.	73⅞
100	do...s3.	97⅝	500	do.	73⅞
300	do...b30.	97⅞	100	do...b3.	73⅞
20	Am. M. Un. Ex.	72½	25	Chi. & R. Is.	110
100	do...bet. call.	72	100	do...b.c.bk.	110
300	Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c.	73¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅛
300	do.	73⅝	200	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	74⅞
400	Erie Railway.	46⅞	100	Del., L. & W.	108⅞
1200	do...bet. call.	46⅞	100	Ohio & Miss...b.c.	42⅞
1400	do.	46⅞	500	do.	42⅞
300	do.	46⅝	100	Col., C. & I. C.b.c.	33⅛
200	do.	46⅞	100	do...b3.	33⅛
200	Harlem...b.c.	115½	100	do.	33⅝
100	Panama...b.c.	132½			

MONDAY, Aug. 26—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,374,200
Decrease in Specie	3,192,200
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,664,400
Decrease in Deposits	9,308,200
Increase in Circulation	51,100

	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 24, '72.	Aug. 26, '71.
National Capital	$72,142,000	$71,782,500	$71,782,500
Local Capital	15,844,300	15,532,300	15,533,300
Total	$88,[illegible]	$87,[illegible]	$87,316,700
Loans	28[illegible]	28[illegible]	295,909,300
Gold and Gold Notes	16,792,050	13,[illegible]	20,399,300
Other Legal Tenders	52,489,500	50,[illegible]	52,532,400
Deposits	235,757,900	226,449,300	235,757,300
Circulation	27,320,600	27,371,700	27,320,300
In Sub-Treasury	73,682,000	58,416,012	55,167,000

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 24, '72.	Aug. 26, '71.
Deposits	$235,757,900	$226,449,300	$245,700,300
Circulation	27,320,600	27,371,700	20,159,300
Total	$263,048,300	$252,821,000	$228,[illegible]
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	65,762,050	63,205,250	60,722,155
Actual basis	72,932,700	69,076,300	70,211,550
Excess	$7,170,650	$5,870,050	$10,484,295
Rate of money	5@6 ⅌ ct.	5@6 ⅌ ct.	3@5 ⅌ ct.

The changes in the Bank return this morning are all in the downward direction and quite important in amount. The Deposits fall off $9,308,000, of which, on account of the reduction in Loans, $3,374,000; from the withdrawal of Gold Notes, $3,192,000, and from the withdrawal of Greenbacks, $1,664,000. These items would seem to leave about $2,000,000 as withdrawn in other Currency than Greenbacks to pay into the Treasury Office, where the Currency balance has increased $3,008,000. The general movement in respect to Lawful Money, to Deposits and Circulation, is weaker by $1,300,000 than last week.

The Customs payments (in Gold Notes) into the Treasury, chiefly from Bank, amount to $3,495,000, as against $3,000,000 sold out of the Treasury on Thursday.

During the week several spasmodic changes in the direction of dearer Money occurred among the Brokers, but at the close of the week the rates were not above 5@6 ⅌ cent., and some balances were loaned over Sunday at 3@4 ⅌ cent.

That dearer terms for Money will be made in September and October is more than probable. Such would be the usual course of the market, and not an unhealthy evidence of the prosperity of trade, and of the results of a great harvest. The opportunity will no doubt be availed of, not only by our Banks but by Foreign Money-lenders, to make full 7 ⅌ cent. interest on Money, and we regard it as quite certain, in view of the financial situation abroad, and the political prospect at home, that our market will be freely supplied with Foreign Money balances, if this liberal, or a higher, rate should be established. The London *Times* and other authorities speak of the effects of the great French Loan as likely to lead to a general inflation of Stock Exchange values, as well as cheap Money. The London *Times* suggests that all this may be a provocative to the next financial upheaving, due, in regular course, about the year 1875 or 1876; but that ease and speculation will be the first fruits of the immense furor of the French Loan and the distribution of its £120,000,000, (or $600,000,000,) Money, the writer appears to be fully assured.

In the week past there was a fall of 2¼ ⅌ cent. in the price of Gold, while there is a slight improvement in the rate of Exchange on London. As remarked in our Sunday edition, the Gold clique are reported to have dissolved co-operation, at least one of the leading operators selling out since last Monday without notice to the other parties, who, after sustaining the market a few days, and buying the $3,000,000 Treasury Gold on Thursday at 114@114¼ ⅌ cent., have apparently surrendered with a considerable amount of their holdings on hand. The sales which left off 113⅞ on Friday ran down to 113@112⅞@112⅝@112¼ ⅌ cent. The outside public, interested as Importers and Bankers in the course of Gold, have not yet accepted the decline from 115⅜, the highest point near the close of July, to 112¼ ⅌ cent. Saturday, as an index to a still greater fall, and it would be the part of prudence, perhaps, not to be tempted by calculations upon low figures in September merely because the clique have broken up.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $9,162,526, against $10,388,890 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,906,951, against $4,729,437 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $374,190, against $431,478 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,495,000.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to July, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,387,174	July 13	$8,565,[illegible]
February	38,028,443	July 20	7,321,207
March	38,827,070	July 27	8,535,341
April	42,381,318	Aug. 3	7,878,540
May	42,483,217	Aug. 10	9,254,[illegible]
June	30,609,328	Aug. 17	10,139,106
July 6	6,066,229	Aug. 24	9,162,526
Total since Jan. 1			$296,408,104
Same time last year			258,648,138
Increase since last year			$37,760,[illegible]

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,251,004	July 10	$3,965,512
February	17,915,089	July 17	4,913,437
March	16,539,019	July 24	4,274,943
April	17,080,784	July 31	4,062,832
May	15,889,947	Aug. 7	5,278,242
June	20,091,560	Aug. 14	4,976,115
July 3	4,472,957	Aug. 21	3,906,951
Total since Jan. 1			$142,407,876
Same time last year			150,779,798
Decrease since Jan. 1			$8,371,922
Gold, Aug. 24, 1872			112¼ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Aug. 26, 1871			112⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,140,282	July 13	$4,[illegible]
February	972,657	July 20	4,641,026
March	2,713,604	July 27	4,326,712
April	4,490,718	Aug. 3	1,153,289
May	14,950,565	Aug. 10	377,226
June	12,538,202	Aug. 17	582,185
July 6	2,624,512	Aug. 24	374,190
Total since Jan. 1			$55,617,884
Same time last year			53,259,335
Increase since Jan. 1			$2,358,549

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1872:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
January	$13,694,426	January	$15,164,569
February	14,941,959	February	2,782,188
March	14,388,876	March	3,894,594
April	14,329,376	April	685,[illegible]
May	11,426,504	May	12,077,[illegible]
June	7,462,684	June	2,3[illegible]
July	7,682,318	July	16,061,[illegible]
Aug. 3	4,022,000	Aug. 3	571,475
Aug. 10	4,716,640	Aug. 10	521,[illegible]
Aug. 17	3,782,599	Aug. 17	525,918
Aug. 24	3,495,000	Aug. 24	204,0[illegible]
Total, 1872	$99,[illegible]	Total, 1872	$56,574,0[illegible]
Total, 1871	$104,011,7[illegible]	Total, 1871	$61,[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 26, '71.
American Gold	113@112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅜@115⅛	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	112⅞@112⅜	[illegible]
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	102@101¾	100⅞
Union Pacific 8 ⅌ cents	89@88¾	88⅞
New-York Central	97½@97⅛	96⅜
Rock Island	110½@109⅞	111⅞
North-west Common	73⅞@72	71⅞
North-west Preferred	91¾@91	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞@42½	45⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅛@54⅛	61⅞
St. Paul preferred	76@75¼	81⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@73⅞	63⅞
Union Pacific	36⅛@35⅛	33⅞
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	72⅛@71⅞	58⅞
Pacific Mail	74⅞@73⅞	45⅞
Lake Shore	90⅛@89⅞	*113⅞

* Including Scrip since divided.

The decline in the Public Funds, in sympathy with the change in Gold, during the week, is 1 ⅌ cent. on May and November 5-20s of 1865; 1½ on 5-20s of 1867, January and July, and ½ ⅌ cent. on the New 5 per Cents. These prices being relatively rather better than Gold, as the latter stood on Wednesday last, the Treasury was unable to buy the $2,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, advertised for offers on that day. Offers for $1,000,000 will be entertained at noon on Wednesday of this week, and on the next day the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 Gold.

The Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks show no important changes since Saturday week. The dealings in Erie and a few of the Western Roads, and also in Pacific Mail and Telegraph, have been fairly active, and the speculation in Erie and Pacific Mail at times quite spirited. The extreme fluctuations in Erie (on the London prices) were as much as 7 ⅌ cent. At the very close of the week, while the Bank return seemed unfavorable to cheap Money, the general market proved quite steady; and looking back to the precedents of past years, many of the Brokers hold that the speculation will be enhanced through the Fall months, rather than dampened by a 7 ⅌ cent. Money market.

The old and successful Railroad and Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., having some weeks ago closed out the Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Road—Buffalo to the Detroit Straits—have now brought forward the Mortgage Loan, also bearing 7 ⅌ cent. Gold interest, of the Chicago and Canada Southern, being a continuation of the Canada Southern across the State of Michigan and into the City of Chicago, on a direct air line of 260 miles, with termini on Lake Erie at Gros Isle, mouth of the Detroit Straits, and at Toledo. The Road is a most important one to the Railroad commerce of the growing North-west, and while, in one sense, it parallels both the Lake Shore and the Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central, running between the two routes, it cannot be called a really damaging competitor to either, while there is likely to be (as the present great and growing traffic of the Southern and Central Michigan Roads proves) abundant business for all. The prospectus of the Loan, or of $5,000,000 of the $8,000,000 to which the Mortgage on the whole work is limited, appears in the TIMES, vouched for by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., who pledge their well-earned reputation as Bankers for the soundness of the Security and the validity and good faith of the Mortgage.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of road also entitles the Company to ten million four hundred thousand acres of land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley, on the Pacific coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, its traffic and franchise, and on the entire land grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is seven and three-tenths, gold, equivalent to about eight and a quarter per cent. in currency. Believing the security to be ample and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States Five-twenties and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD, No. 36 Wall-st.

Sunday at Far Rockaway.

About 6,000 people visited Far Rockaway yesterday. The beach and surf were filled with people nearly the whole day, and nothing of a serious nature happened. The New-York pickpockets attempted to work the trains, but were prevented by Detective Hedelberg. A thief, who gave his name as James Dubois, of Carmine-street, was arrested for picking the pocket of Richard Hennessy, of No. 287 East Fifty-seventh-street. The pocket-book, containing $90, was found on his person, and he was locked up.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Brandy, (Cal.) pkgs.	410	Lead, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Pork, bbls.	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bags	10,000	Rags, bales	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bags	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	100	Wine, (Cal.) pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Skins, bales	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wine, gallons	[illegible]
Leather, sides	8,019	Lead, tons	[illegible]
Pork, pkgs.	50	Whale-oil, gallons	[illegible]
Cut-meats, pkgs.	185	Mustard-seed, lbs.	32,200

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—201 bales Cotton, 118 bales Leather, 12,096 boxes Cheese, 252 boxes Bacon, 29,641 bushels Wheat, 22,074 bushels Corn, 61 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Lard, 29 bbls. Pork, 39 boxes Meat.

By the steamer City of Montreal, for Liverpool—1,534 boxes Bacon, 50 cases Salmon, 6 boxes Clocks, 37 bales Leather, 230 bales Cotton, 200 tcs. Beef, 100 pkgs. Butter, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 61 boxes Hams, 25 pkgs. Provisions, 100 bbls. Pork, 25 tcs. Pork, 25 hhds. Tallow, 15,000 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—31,800 bushels Corn, 1,204 bales Cotton, 4,094 bags Ore, 136 pkgs. Tobacco, 93 bags Bark, 200 bags Bark, 51 Car-wheels.

By the ship Harvester, for Bristol—1,294 sacks Ore, 287 bbls. Flour, 83 bbls. Pork, 80 tcs. Beef, 1,120 bags Oil-cake, 60 bbls. Lard-oil, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. [illegible], 100 bags [illegible], 100 bbls. Fish-oil, 539 sacks Oil-cake, 17,783 bushels Wheat, 300 bushels Corn, 1,400 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the bark Balestrino, for Queenstown and orders—21,400 bushels Corn.

By the bark Leopoldine Bauer, for Queenstown and orders—20,813 bushels Corn.

By the bark Esperanza, for Queenstown and orders—20,967 bushels Corn.

By the bark Victor Eugene, for Havre—400 bbls. Tallow, 11 cases Spokes, 8 bbls. Rums, 50 bags Quercitron Bark, 930 bales Lobsters, 72 bbls. Fish-oil, 10 logs Walnut, 10 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 365 pkgs. Ebony, 307 tcs. Lard, 166 pkgs. Hides.

By the bark Columbus, for Bremen—3,710 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Atlas, for Hamburg—46 pkgs. Ivory Brushes, 200 boxes Extract Logwood, 16 pkgs. Furniture, 342 cases Tobacco, 148 cases Star Anise-seed, 1,817 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Nordboen, for Sodertelge—1,619 boxes Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer Pollux, for Rotterdam—123 cases Pistols, 5 cases Screw-drivers, 694 cases Cartridges, 324 boxes Bacon, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 91 logs Walnut, 878 logs Cedar, 200 hhds. Tallow, 350 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 16,996 bushels Rye.

By the bark Frank, for Konigsberg—3,260 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Village Queen, for Elsinore and orders—2,780 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Snowdon, for Gibraltar and orders—18,450 cases Petroleum.

By the brig John Brightman, for Lisbon—5,000 Staves, 270 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Elvina, for Barcelona—250,000 Staves.

By the schr. Ed. Burnett, for Para—310 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Beans, 4,000 gallons Kerosene, 101 pkgs. Lard, 170 cases Florida Water, 85 cases Matches, 45 cases Crackers, 30 bbls. Pork, 20 bales Domestics, 21 cases Candles, 130 pkgs. Hardware, 1,020 reams Paper, 20 bbls. Chimneys, 4,818 feet Lumber, 5 tons Coal, 20 cases Clocks, 10 cases Spirits Turpentine, 10 boxes Electric Oil.

By the brig Spring Bird, for Barbados—300 boxes Perfumery, 11 boxes Drugs, 900 bbls. Flour, 300 cases Oil, 252 bbls. Bread, 178 bbls. Crackers, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 35 hhds. Oat-meal, 150 bags Peas.

By the schooner Florence Shay, for Rio Janeiro—460 pkgs. Drugs, 104 pkgs. Domestics, 56,500 gallons Petroleum, 10 bbls. Fuse, 13 cases Sewing-machines, 30 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 20 kegs Printing-ink, 5 pkgs. Pea-nuts, 665 pkgs. Lard, 128 cases Furniture, 100 cases Flour, 100 pkgs. Clocks, 40 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 170 bbls. Lamps, 180 cases Maizena, 55 bales Hay, 50 bbls. Alcohol, 81 cases Spirits Turpentine, 50 bbls. Rosin, 15,180 feet Lumber.

By the brig Emma Dean, for Caracas—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 131 bbls. Corn-meal, 67 pkgs. Butter, 270 bushels Peas, 10 pkgs. Beef, 200 bushels Corn, 300 boxes Soap, 1 pk. Lamps, 171 pkgs. Drugs, 1 pk. Clocks, 6 rolls Leather, 5 pkgs. Fish, 114 boxes Candles, 50 pkgs. Lard, 1,293 gallons Petroleum, 57 cases Chairs, 124 pkgs. Crackers, 1,700 pkgs. Tobacco, 130 bbls. Bread, 5 pkgs. Glassware, 41 bales Duck, 30 bags Rice, 30 bales Hay.

By the bark [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] Sugar, 250 cases Spirits Turpentine, 250 bbls. Plaster, [illegible] cases Tobacco, 485 Flour, 190 cases Lard, 486 Shooks and Heads, 100 bags Pepper, 300 cases Fire-crackers, [illegible] pieces Hardwood, 4,500 Oak Staves.

By the brig Thos. Turrell, for Mayaguez—26 pkgs. Drugs, 125 boxes Kerosene, 250 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. Pork, [illegible] Hams, 50 pails Butter, 300 pails Lard, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 50 bbls. Bread, 25 boxes Biscuits, 78 boxes Cheese, 2,000 Shooks and Heads, 150 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Onions.

And from Philadelphia for Antwerp, by the ship Mangia Gremiaci—251,834 gallons Refined Petroleum. ...For Trieste, by the bark Shawmut—122,333 gallons Refined Petroleum. ...For Liverpool, by the brig H. L. Emery—108,945 gallons Refined Petroleum. ...By the bark G. M. Tucker, for Cronstadt, 17 Locomotives with tenders, &c., valued at $110,252. ...By the brig Martinet, for Barbados—[illegible]. ...By the steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool—30,000 bushels Corn, 300 bbls. Flour, 10 tierces Lard, 780 tierces [illegible], 74 boxes [illegible] Plates, 3,056 lbs. Lard, 22,653 lbs. Scrap Steel, 143,251 gallons Molasses, 10,126 gallons Syrup, 50 tins [illegible], 4 pkgs. Moving-machines, 5 cases Essential Oil, 6 carboys Chemical Food, 2 boxes Oxide of Zinc.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but quoted steady on the basis of previous figures; 2,100 bags by the Belgravia, to arrive at New-Orleans, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after, mainly for home use, for early delivery, and prices have been quoted firmer. Ordinary grades having been advanced ⅛c.@¼c., and Good Ordinary ⅛c. Sales, 1,298 bales, all to spinners. For forward delivery business has been quite dull, and quotations have further receded ⅛c. Sales, 4,200 bales, 12,400 bales last evening, and 1,600 bales today, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for August, 200 bales at 20⅜c.; September, 600 bales at 29 5-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c.; November, 200 bales at 19⅛c.; January, 200 bales at 19⅜c., old form contract, 200 bales at 18 13-16c., old form contract. Exchange—1c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September. And today, for September, 400 bales at 20 5-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c. Exchange—15-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September, 13-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales November for 100 bales September. The average of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: September, 20.50c.; October, 19.33c.; November, 18.82c.; December, 18.75c.; January, 18.79c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
Good Ordinary	19⅜	19½	19⅝	19¾
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
Middling	22	22⅛	22¼	22⅜
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The trade in State and Western Flour has been on a comparatively limited scale since our last, almost wholly for home use, at about previous prices, with holders less urgent in their efforts to dispose of desirable grades. Sales have been made, since our last, of 7,700 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extras at $6 40@$6 75; very good to fancy at $7 25@$7 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 80@$7 25, and trade and family Extras, at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., at $6 85@$8 25 for very inferior to very good, and $8 25@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request, partly for shipment, closing quoted at $3 25@$3 65 for Yellow and White Western; $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales reach 800 bbls., in good part for shipment.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate movement reported in Wheat, chiefly in new Red and Amber Winter for export, at about steady prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,300 bushels, at $1 48 for choice No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat, with prime to choice New Milwaukee quoted at $1 54 @$1 55 afloat; $1 60@$1 65 for ordinary to very choice new Red Western, (Winter,) the latter rate for Southern and Indiana, with the main dealings in lots available at $1 60@$1 63; $1 62@$1 65 for new Amber Tennessee. Three or four loads of No. 2 Spring were delivered on contract....Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at a shade easier prices. The main call has been from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 261,000 bushels at 61@62c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades, mainly at 61½c. for good average samples, afloat; 64½c.@65c. for fancy do.; 60c.@61½c. for poor to good steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 62c.@63½c. for Yellow Western; 63c.@66c. for White Western, and 57c.@58c. for damaged....Rye has been in light request, with sales reported of 73c. for small lots of prime Western, in store, for home use, which holders were unwilling to accept....Nothing new in Rye....Barley-malt has been quoted steady for really desirable lots, on the basis of $1 25@$1 35 for fair to choice Canada, but has been without activity; two-rowed State quoted at 97½c.@$1 00 for average samples....Oats have been quoted a trifle cheaper and moderately dealt in, mostly on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 42c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 40c.@42½c. for do., from track; 45c.@50c. for ordinary to extra choice White Western, from store, track and afloat, and 36c.@41c. for inferior to fair ordinary new Black Mixed and fair ordinary White Western; 48c. for old Mixed State; 50c. for bright new Mixed State, and 54c. for fair old White State.

HIDES—Have been offered on rather more favorable terms for buyers, especially the lower grades, leading to somewhat freer dealings in both dry stock, Wet-salted and Upper-leather Hides. The week's receipts have been 53,500 Hides and 266 bales do.; sales, 21,000 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hall & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 26c.; 2,000 Dry Entre Rios and Corrientes, 22 lbs., at 24c.; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., at 24c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Central American, 18@22 lbs., at 20c.; 2,900 Dry Bogota, &c., 19@22 lbs., at 20c.@21c.; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 22 lbs., at 19c.; 2,800 Dry Matamoros, 23@25 lbs., at 18½c.@18¾c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry Corpus Christi, 22 lbs., at 20c.; 2,000 Dry Texas 21@22 lbs., at 19c.; 900 Dry-salted Matamoros, 30 lbs., at 14c., currency, as they run; 800 Wet-salted Honduras, 40 lbs., 700 Wet-salted Corpus Christi, 50 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 Wet-salted Texas, 45@55 lbs., at 12½c.@[illegible]; 800 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 21@22 lbs., at 15c.; 500 Wet-salted Southern, 40 lbs., at 11½c.@12c.; 1,500 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., at 12¾c., currency, as they run. The stock on hand is 304,000 Hides and 1,330 bales; same time last year 282,500 Hides and 1,810 bales, as follows: 100,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 35,100 Dry Montevideo, &c., 40,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 5,000 Dry Central American, 800 Dry Porto Cabello, 200 Dry Para, 3,800 Dry Sierra Leone (African), 27,000 Dry California, 2,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 800 Dry and Salted West India, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 9,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 1,180 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 300 bales Calcutta Cow.

LATHS—Eastern have been in quite moderate demand at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair request, including Common at $1 35, and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been quoted about steady, but has been very moderately sought after, as a rule, on the basis of previous quotations, including Southern Pine, $28@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $21@$23; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $27@$44; Clear Pine, $60@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $45@$55; Cherry Boards and Planks, $78@$85; Oak and Ash, $58@$68; Maple and Birch, $35@$45; Black-walnut, $90@$125; Eastern Spruce, $16@$18; Shingles, $5@$5 50.

LEATHER—Prices have been quoted steady for desirable grades of stock, with a fair trade quoted, however, in common and inferior tannages for shipment to Europe at easier and irregular rates. Manufacturers have been operating with reserve, and their urgent wants have been promptly met on the basis of previous figures.

MOLASSES—Dull and quoted as before.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet but steady, with sales reported of 880 bbls. Strained, to arrive, at $3 70 @$3 75, and 200 bbls. Pale at $6 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Of Spirits Turpentine sales were made of only 145 bbls., in lots, at 63½c.@64c. ₱ gallon. Market less firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude in light request on the basis of 11⅛c. in bulk; sales, 800 bbls....Refined firm but quiet, with sales here of 1,000 bbls., early delivery, at 23¼c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia quoted at 21⅛c....Refined in cases and Naphtha dull.

PROVISIONS—Holders of Pork have been claiming very full prices, on restricted offerings, checking business, though the demand has been pretty fair. There has been considerable inquiry for prime Mess, mostly on speculative account, at rather stronger rates. Sales have been reported of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $13 62½@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $13 12½@$13 25 for old do.; about $12 50 for Western Prime Mess, (including 500 bbls. on private terms,) and $10 50@$11 for extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate at former prices, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $13 62½@$13 75, and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer September, at $14 50, with seller October quoted at $14 87½ bid....Cut-meats asked.... City dressed Hogs have been in rather more demand at from 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at steady prices, 10c.@10½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 8¼c.@9c. for Shoulders; 10c.@13c. for Smoked Hams, and 7c.@8c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7½c.@8c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 220 pkgs., in lots. Also, 2,800 Pickled Shoulders and Hams at 6¾c.@7½c., and 13c. in bulk....Bacon has been on the advance, with a very good demand quoted, while the offerings of stock have been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 935 boxes Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, the former at 8¼c.@8⅜c., and the latter reported at 8½c.; 1,000 boxes do. and do. December and January delivery at 7¼c.; and at the West, 3,000 boxes do. and do. January delivered, on private terms....Lard has been in moderate request at full prices, on scant offerings, refiners having been the chief buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,150 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime old Western; 9½c. for choice Western do. (special brands) and Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime new Western Steam; 9⅛c. for prime and 9c. for fancy City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 9¼c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for refined. For forward delivery there has been a restricted call noted for old Western Steam, with sales reported of 500 tcs., seller September, at 9⅛c., buyer paying brokerage. Of prime City Steam, 500 tcs. sold for September delivery at 9c. ₱ lb....Beef products have been quiet on the basis of previous quotations; 50 tcs. extra India Mess were sold at $20 ₱ tierce.... Butter has been without change of moment as to rates, on a quiet market....A very strong market has been reported for Cheese, favored by the yet more encouraging Cable advices, which have served to stimulate the export call for stock, of which there has been a very scant offering reported.

RICE—Has been quoted firm, on light offerings, but not active, including Carolina at $8 62½@$9 37½ for ordinary to prime; Rangoon, $7@$7 37½, and Patna, $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been steady, and moderately sought after, with Turk's Island quoted at 35c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25 @$3 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory-filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 28c.@30c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very dull at 9¼c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Quiet at about previous rates; 150 bags Western Flax-seed sold at $2 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been firm and fairly active. Sales 5,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 8,000 lbs. Central American, and 5,000 lbs. Texas. Receipts 180 bales from Central America, 40 bales Vera Cruz, and 8 bales Southern. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 56c.; Guatemala, 57½c.@60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 56c.; Sisal, 55c.@55c.; San Juan, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.@50c.; Angostura, 48c.@52c.; Para, 50c.@51c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb. Offerings light. Heavy Goat have been in fair request; other kinds dull. Sales, 100 bales Mexican, 25 bales Curacoa and 13 bales Rio Hacha. Receipts have been 121 Payta, &c., 43 bales Vera Cruz, 70 bales from Calcutta, 2 bales Maracaibo, and 44 bales Mexican via New-Orleans. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 52c.; Matamoros, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 52c.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, each 55c.; Patna, 45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been held with more confidence on a fair inquiry. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 96c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 20; Cassia, 30c.; White Pepper, 33c.; Black East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@12¾c.; Cloves, [illegible].

SUGARS—Raw have been steady, but not active. The demand from refiners has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,117 hhds., including 800 hhds. refining Cuba within the range of 8⅛c.@8⅝c. for fair to good; and 317 hhds. Guadaloupe at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Refined rather quiet. Quotations essentially unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—There has not been much inquiry for Tallow, prices of which remain as last quoted. Sales have been reported since our last of about 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 8 7-16c.@9¼c. for ordinary to very choice. Of Stearine 250 tons sold at 9⅝c. for soft, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been slow of sale at less firm prices, with sales reported of 145 bbls., in lots, mainly at 93½c.@94c., though one lot was said to have been placed at 95c., check today, which was an exceptional quotation.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been unusually quiet since our last, but rates have been quoted firm. The offerings of most kinds of Produce have been limited. The chartering business shows a rather stronger, though not active market, especially for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trade. Suitable tonnage has been offered with reserve, and extreme rates have been insisted on by owners, impeding negotiations. The demand for Petroleum room has been fairly speculative....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by steam, 250 bales Cotton at ⅜d.; ₱ lb., 750 bushels Corn at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 4,500 bags Ore, 125 bbls. Pork, and 425 bbls. Leather, on private terms; 6,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 140 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 300 bales Wool at 40s.; and 1,000 pkgs. Bark and 200 bbls. Resin on private terms. And a bark, with a full cargo of Oil-cake, reported from New-Orleans, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. And a British bark, 452 tons, with equal to about 3,150 quarters Grain from Philadelphia at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For London, a bark, with Oil-cake, from New-Orleans, at 35s. ₱ ton. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 237 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Naphtha, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 300 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d., or, if direct, at 7s. 6d., with Bristol Channel privileges, on the basis of 7s. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 100 bbls. Resin on private terms; 400 tcs. Lard at 41s. 3d.@42s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Molasses at 45s....For Hamburg, by sail, 15 bbls. Leather at 4s. ₱ lb....For Rotterdam, by steam, 18,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Lard at 45s....For the Continent, a German bark, 375 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia (a rechartered) at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d., according to port; a British bark, 659 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,200 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 9d.; another, 1,049 tons, (also to arrive,) with about 6,500 bbls. do., from do., at about 6s. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 465 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum reported at 7s.; a German bark, with 2,950 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at the extreme rate of 8s. ₱ bbl....For Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 357 tons, with Salt, from Cadiz, on private terms....For Barbados, a brig, 3,500 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 60c. ₱ bbl....For Laguayra and Porto Cabello, an American brig, 223 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For St. Martin's, a schooner, 1,000 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,250, gold, and back, with Salt, at 12½c. ₱ bushel....For Port Spain, Trinidad, an American brig, 386 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For New-York, an American brig, 259 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $12 50, and a brig, 400 tons, with Logwood, from Jamaica, at $5 12½, and port charges there paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 614½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT S. & S. T. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway, will be found constantly on hand first-class help for any capacity; City or country.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., may be found a large number of first-class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families now returning from the country, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 136 6TH-AV., OVER drug-store, can be found constantly on hand a large supply of good servants, all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 440 6TH-AV., near 28th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av., supply Protestant and Catholic servants for City and country.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.—EXCELLENT situations ready this day for all experienced servants, small girls and girls lately landed, at CARPENTER'S, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable German girl who speaks French, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse for growing children; is a good seamstress; also willing to wait on the table; very good City recommendation. Apply at the French and German Office, 631 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; thoroughly competent in that position; three years' reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young American girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 1,226 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing, or would do house-work for a small private family. Apply at No. 749 2d-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; her reference, which is over two years, speaks of her as being a good plain cook; honest, sober and reliable, and an excellent laundress; City or country. Apply at No. 338 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO young, competent girls (sisters) wish situations together in a private family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have first-class City references; City or country. Call at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman and first-class cook; both English and French; meats, game, soup, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; country or City; has very best references. Apply at the French and German Office, No. 631 6th-av.

COOK.—A SWEDISH WOMAN AS COMPEtent cook in a private family in the City; has unexceptionable reference, and she desires a steady, comfortable home. Call at No. 129 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has twelve years' references from last place. Apply at office, No. 840 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant cook; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, side-dishes, and jellies, boning and larding; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook in a private family; good City references. Apply at No. 200 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds meats, poultry, game, &c., soups of all kinds, pastry and desserts, creams, jellies, &c.; best references. Call at office 721 6th-av., near 42d-st.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A GOOD GERman woman wishes a situation to mind children, or to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Address M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, expert at cutting, fitting and trimming and the use of machines, solicits engagements by the day. Address No. 104 East 20th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at

S. & S. T. ODELL'S

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS

Can be supplied with reliable help.

GERMAN, SCOTCH AND IRISH, ALSO, GOOD COLORED HELP, at No. 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN woman and daughter, about twelve, a situation as housekeeper; thorough in all its branches; a home more of an object than wages; would take full charge of a widower's family; make herself useful; best testimonials. Call at No. 380 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY domesticated young lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in the family of a widower, or house of business, or any position of trust; is a good needle woman; no trifler need apply. Address A. B., No. 85 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a very respectable woman; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work in the best manner; country or City; very good references. Call at the French and German Office, No. 631 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box-plaiting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at No 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; four years' City reference. Call at No. 36 East 40th-st., between Park and Madison avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes some family washing at her own house; good reference. Inquire at No. 139 West 28th-st., in the bakery.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress; would assist with the chamber work; first-class in both positions; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN educated and refined English girl, a position as nurse and seamstress; most competent and trustworthy; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, and well recommended young woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take entire charge of a young child or growing children; no objections to the country or travel. Call at No. 335 6th-av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young Swedish girl with good City reference; can see to children, sew nicely and do chamber-work and light waiting. Call at No. 129 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl wishes a situation as seamstress, either by the week or month; can do most kinds of sewing, trimming, dress-making, &c., or would do light chamber-work; has City reference. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND thoroughly respectable young woman a situation as waitress; can take full charge of silver, getting up salads in every style; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable German young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WASHER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants to go out by the day in a respectable family as a first-class washer and ironer. Call at No. 574 3d-av.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English, and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COACHMAN AND LAUNDRESS.—SITuations wanted by man and wife, without children; man is a first-class coachman and groom; wife is a good laundress; can do any kind of upstairs work; both thoroughly competent; have best City references; lived with last employer sixteen years. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, reliable young man wishes a situation as coachman and groom, or will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; good references. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Englishman, age twenty-eight, as coachman, gardener and useful man; can take care of and drive horses, milk, &c.; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish best City reference. Address M. T., No. 139 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single man who understands it thoroughly; not afraid of work; can give satisfactory references. Address C. C., Box No. 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent young man wishes a situation as coachman; best City reference. Call or address 4 West 28th-st.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener. Inquire in store, No. 903 Broadway.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND WHOLEsale clothiers can always obtain first-class cutters, journeymen, bookkeepers, bushelmen and porters, by applying at DITTMAR'S Tailors' Agency, No. 21 Grand-st.

SECOND COOK.—SITUATION BY A REspectable Frenchman, in a first-class hotel, restaurant or private family, or would take first cook situation in a small establishment. Apply No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—FARM-WORK, OR COACHman and gardener's situation wanted by a respectable, temperate married man, (no children,) who understands the above work; his wife as laundress or light house-work; would go single or together, or live in cottage. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION BY A REspectable young Frenchman—speaks fair English—where he can make his services useful; is a good plain gardener; can milk, care and drive horses, wait on table, or would do farm-work. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A DANE, AGE THIRTY, temperate and respectable, speaks good English, wishes a situation; can care and drive horses, milk, do plain gardening or light farm-work. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A COLORED YOUNG MAN, with excellent reference, desires a situation as waiter in a boarding-house or restaurant, or to wait on a doctor or a gentleman. Apply or address A. S. B., No. 214 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—A COLORED YOUNG MAN, with excellent references, desires a situation as waiter in a boarding-house or restaurant, or to wait on a doctor or a gentleman. Apply or address A. S. B., No. 214 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter wishes a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house. Call or address No. 109 West 24th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, FROM sixteen to eighteen years of age, in the office of a first-class dry-goods commission house; must live with his parents and come well recommended. Address in handwriting, Box No. 1,126 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A CHILD'S nurse to go to Springfield, Mass.; also a chamber-maid and seamstress for City. Apply, with first-class City reference, at 18 West 38th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A GOOD REspectable girl to do general house-work. Apply at No. 38 West 24th-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON CAPS. Apply to ABRAHAMS & LOCKMAN, at Korn Bros., No. 40 Greene-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY YOUNG MAN ABOUT TO ENTER business with capital, desiring an assistant thoroughly capable, and on whom he can rely; one having had nearly eight years' experience in office and business management for himself and others; energetic and alive to the times; understands German and French, and holding high references, would be pleased to hear from him at once. Please address J. M. B., care J. M. Emerson, 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, three valuable stands in West Washington Market; a good chance to commence business on a small capital; will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply at No. 26 Park-place.

$20,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL wanted in an established business. Also, $10,000 to $15,000 to increase a retail trade. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1872.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William W. Wright.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Fordyce L. Laflin.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the State at large.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City lying east of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Also to be elected for said City and County:

Twenty-one (21) Members of Assembly.

A Mayor, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.

A District-Attorney, in the place of Samuel B. Garvin.

A City Judge, in the place of Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

A Coroner, in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of William H. Leonard, appointed in place of Albert Cardozo, resigned.

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn, deceased.

Fifteen (15) Aldermen.

Twenty-one (21) Assistant Aldermen.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapters 709 and 757, laws of 1872, herewith printed, as to their duties under said acts:

CHAP. 709.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law, and to raise money therefor, by an issue of the bonds of the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereof to the People.

PASSED May 18, 1872; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law. The following amounts are hereby appropriated: The sum of fifty-five thousand eight hundred and one dollars and ninety-three cents, to pay for deficiencies unprovided for in full by act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy. The sum of two hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-four cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropriations under act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy. The sum of one hundred and [illegible] thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropriations under act, chapter nine hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet and pay the interest on the money borrowed, or certificates of indebtedness issued, to meet the deficiencies enumerated in the three foregoing items of appropriations. The sum of three hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, for outstanding certificates of awards for canal damages made by and expenses attending cases heard before the canal appraisers in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one now on interest. The sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the certificates in the last foregoing item mentioned. The sum of twenty-five thousand hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the eastern division of the Erie Canal in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of sixty-one thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-one cents, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Champlain Canal improvement in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Black River Canal in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Chenango Canal extension in excess of any appropriation therefor, a portion of which was specially excepted from payment out of the appropriation of such Chenango Canal extension made by chapter nine hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and now due and unpaid for work done and performed on the Oneida Lake Canal, in excess for any appropriation therefor. The sum of forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the last four foregoing items. The sum of three hundred and thirty-one thousand, four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-six cents, to pay the amount of awards for damages and extra compensation made by the Canal Board in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of seventy-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, to pay the sum of awards for damages and extra compensation and expenses attending the same, made by the Board of Canal Commissioners in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest on the last two foregoing items. The sum of three hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, to supply the deficiency in the canal debt sinking fund, to meet the requirements of section three, article seven, of the Constitution of the State, for interest on the Canal debt, which was due September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of five hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred dollars, to supply the canal debt sinking fund with means to pay interest on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as required by section three, article seven of the Constitution of the State. The sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, due and to be paid on final settlement of contracts for money heretofore retained by the State to secure the performance of contracts. The sum of four millions fifty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars for the present acknowledged deficiency and the estimated liabilities of the general fund up to the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the payment of which no appropriations have been made, but which such indebtedness has been incurred and such liabilities created, according to the report of the late Controller, transmitted to the Legislature January second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 2. To provide the means of paying the said appropriation for the canals under the provisions of this act, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided by law, a debt of this State is hereby authorized, which debt shall be for the single object of raising the money to pay the appropriation herein named.

SEC. 3. The debt hereby created shall not exceed the sum of six millions six hundred thousand dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay the interest on said debt as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created under and by the provisions of this act. Of the debt to be created under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in four years from the passage of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in eight years from the passage of this act, and the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in twelve years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Controller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State in such sums as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached, for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January in each year until the principal is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him. One-third part of such bonds shall be payable in four years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in eight years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in twelve years from the passage of this act, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Controller shall deem meet. The Controller shall, before disposing of said bonds or any of them, advertise the proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals, and award the same to the highest bidder at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 5. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in the State shall provide, at each poll on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay the canal and general fund deficiencies," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay the canal and general fund deficiencies." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to canal and general fund deficiencies."

SEC. 6. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately and without adjournment proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, and certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor; and all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 8. Sections five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, but the second, third and fourth sections thereof shall not become a law until it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the Constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 9. This act shall be chapter seven hundred of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHAPTER 757.

AN ACT to perfect an amendment to the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the services of the Commissioners of Appeals.

Passed May 17, 1872, three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and was duly published for three months previous to the time of making such election in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and whereas, said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, pursuant to the said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit: "Relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the sixth article of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section: SEC. 28. The Court of Appeals may order any of the causes, not exceeding five hundred in number, pending in that Court at the time of the adoption of this provision, to be heard and determined by the Commissioners of Appeals, and the Legislature may extend the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals for a period not exceeding two years. Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the proposed amendment to the people of this State:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and wards of this State, at the general election to be held in this State on the fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment; and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," or "Against the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and exhibit the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of Assembly in their respective districts shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several election districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the poll of such election, the inspectors thereof shall count and canvass the ballots given relative to the said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and the whole number of votes given "Against the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made and certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The vote so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified and signed, and recorded in the manner required by law, in respect to the canvassing the votes given at an election for Governor, and certified copies of the said statements and certificates of the County Canvassers shall be made, certified and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner provided by law in cases of election for Governor. The said certified copies transmitted by the County Clerks shall be canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers in the like manner as provided by law, in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner, they shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be entered of record by the Secretary of State, and shall be published by him in the State paper.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the Election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this notice without due authority. See laws 1860, chap. 490.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM GERMAN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 2d day of August, 1872, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of William German, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 4, in Jersey City, N. J., before Stacie S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Solicitor, No. 28 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. BINZEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John F. Binzen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 13 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN SCHAINWALD and HERMANN SCHAINWALD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Nathan Schainwald and Hermann Schainwald, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., and HOWARD A. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estates of Runyon W. Martin, Jr., and Howard A. Martin, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the amended petition of Runyon W. Martin, Jr., his copartner, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. E. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS G. SHIELE and CHARLES W. WOOLMINGTON, of Union Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District. H. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

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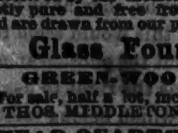
MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway.



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

For sale, half a lot, inclosed, at a bargain. Apply to THOS. MIDDLETON, No. 53 Beaver-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN GOODS.—Specialties exclusively our own. Samples of twenty-five styles of Campaign Pins and Charms sent post-paid on receipt of $2. For full catalogues send to Novelty Manufacturing and Publishing Co., No. 482 Broome-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and BALTHASAR KREISCHER, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and GEORGE LAW.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at public auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt's Landing, on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises and property: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of a single or a double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all its lands acquired or appropriated for depots, station-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate whatsoever and wheresoever now owned by the said Railroad Company, and also all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger-cars, freight-cars and cars, carriages and engines of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery and materials, and all goods and chattels of every description, which now are owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad, and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to be a corporation, and all the ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said Railroad Company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry-houses, leases of ferries, ferry-boats, including its steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine, and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said Railroad Company in the operation of its ferries and in the enjoyments of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more fully described as follows: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments forming a portion of or lying contiguous to and on either side of said roadway and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad or for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, ties, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, with the exception of that certain lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, County and State aforesaid, described and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 21 feet 2 inches westerly from the corner of the fence as the same stood Aug. 5, 1867, running thence southwesterly along the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 150 feet to land late of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, thence south-easterly along said last-mentioned land 30 feet 6 inches; thence north-easterly and parallel with Simonson-avenue 93 feet 3 inches; thence north-easterly in a direct line about 68 feet to the place of beginning. Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land, land under water and water rights, situate in the town of Southfield, County and State aforesaid, known and described as Vanderbilt's Landing, lying easterly of the centre line of Bay-street, and extending from the southerly line of the lands of the Seamen's Retreat, on the north, to a line in prolongation of the southerly side of Simonson-avenue on the south, and extending easterly out into the Bay of New-York, on a course north fifty-five degrees and fifteen minutes east on the south side, and on a course north seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes east on the north side, so as to embrace any grants from the State of New-York which have been or may hereafter be made to the riparian owners—subject only to the public use of Bay-street as a highway and any other public right of way in continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue now existing on any part of said premises, and also subject to the conditions and reservations in any such water grants made or to be made by the State of New-York, excepting, however, from said premises all those lots of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Bay-street and the southerly side of the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue; running thence southerly 188 feet 3 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 75 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 180 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the aforementioned continuation 1 foot 7 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 23 feet 3 inches to said continuation; thence westerly along said continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 76 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Westfield, County and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point upon the easterly side of Totten's road, distant 60 feet south-easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Johnson's-avenue and the easterly side of Totten's road, and adjoining land conveyed to the Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife by deed dated Oct. 12, 1860, running north-easterly along said land 207 feet to lands formerly of David Fosbay and now the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company; thence south-easterly along the last-mentioned land and land of John W. Wilbur 44 feet; thence south-westerly and parallel with Johnson's-avenue or nearly to Totten's road; thence north-westerly along the easterly side of Totten's road 44 feet to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all that part of said lot lying westerly of a line drawn across it parallel to Totten's road and distant 75 feet therefrom. Also all that piece of land or premises known as the Stapleton Ferry Dock or Landing, situate in the County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, entitled "map of the property of W. J. Staples, V. De Launay, M. Tompkins and others in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y., compiled and surveyed by Geo. M. Root, Surveyor, 1852," where the southerly line of land of said W. J. Staples and V. De Launay joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street one hundred and six feet more or less to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street, as laid down on said map, would strike, if protracted, the said easterly line of Front-street; thence eastwardly in continuation of said last-mentioned line to the easterly line of land conveyed by said Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed dated Jan. 22, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber 42 of deeds, page 126; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 87 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to land of said Staples and De Launay, as the same is laid down and described on said map; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line about 85 feet to the easterly line of said dock or landing; thence southwardly along said last-mentioned line 163 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock or landing, and thence westwardly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also all the land under water, lying east of and in front of the premises hereby described and of the width of 163 feet, more or less, to the extreme easterly line as established by law, the whole being subject to any riparian privileges conveyed or granted by the aforesaid deed to Thos. Finn, dated Jan. 22, 1858, but excepting from all of said premises known as the Stapleton Dock or Landing, all that piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point at the south-easterly corner of land conveyed by W. J. Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn, by deed heretofore described; thence running northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 87 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to lands of Victor De Launay and W. J. Staples as laid down on the map hereinbefore described; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line 75 feet; thence southerly 87 feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 75 feet to the place of beginning, and as to that portion of said dock or landing described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on the aforementioned map, where the southerly line of Stapleton Dock joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street 19 feet, more or less, to a point where the southerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged to the easterly line of Front-street; thence easterly in continuation of said last-mentioned line of Canal-street 160 feet, more or less, to the easterly line of said dock; thence southerly along the last-mentioned line 19 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock; and thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, subject to a certain indenture of agreement between the Staten Island Railroad Company of the first part and John E. Armstrong and Francis Leutting of the second part, dated Sept. 6, 1869, and recorded in Liber 87 of deeds, page 363, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, June 30, 1870. Also, all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights situate at the Quarantine landing in the town of Castleton, County and State aforesaid, described in certain letters patent issued to the Richmond Turnpike Company under the great seal of the State of New-York, dated April 2, 1818, and conveyed to Victor De Launay, by deed from Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 18, 1852, recorded in Richmond County, in Liber No. 29 of deeds, page 437, &c., which lie east of the outer bulkhead line, being 1,000 feet, 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue, more particularly described as follows: Beginning in the line of the fence on the south side of the former marine hospital as the said fence stood April 1, 1864, at a point 1,000 feet 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue; thence south 36 degrees east as far out into the Bay as the grant made by said letters patent extends; thence south 4 degrees west 3 chains, 8 links parallel to low water mark as the same existed at the date of said grant; thence north 36 degrees west to the said easterly outer line of the bulkhead; thence northerly along the said outer line of said bulkhead, and at or about a right angle with the last-mentioned course to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield aforesaid, and westerly of the division line between the lands now or late of Elizabeth Hopping and the property of Ephraim J. Totten and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south-westerly corner of said Totten's Dock; running thence southerly along the boundary line of said Totten to the bulkhead as erected June 7, 1867 (about 150 feet;) thence westerly along said bulkhead to the corner thereof (being about 41 feet;) thence north 51 and three quarter degrees west, 138 feet, or thereabouts to a point in a line with the front of said Totten's Dock, and 70 feet distant therefrom, with the privilege to sink and maintain a crib 12 feet square at the south-west corner of the last-mentioned point, together with all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company to the water in front of said property, (of 70 feet in width in front thereof) to the channel bank, and also a right of way 12 feet in width, from the main road to the bulkhead at the easterly side thereof, the same to be filled up level with the bulkhead. Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company to said Railroad Company dated April 1, 1864, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber 53 of deeds, page 309, April 4, 1864, and to the property therein described as follows: All that part of the L at the outer or easterly end of the pier at the Quarantine steam-boat landing, in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond, which projects over and upon the premises described in a lease from the members, elders, and deacons of St. Andrew's Church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1839, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber No. 8 of deeds, page 452. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 10, 1867, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1201 of conveyances, page 473, March 12, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described as follows: All that certain ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street, in the City of New-York, to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferriage fees, rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or which may arise or accrue from said ferry, together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also all the right, title and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New-Jersey, dated April 22, 1867, and on file in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded in the book of ordinances and leases, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described, as follows: All that certain slip or dock beginning at the easterly line of Front-street, as now laid out at the foot of Smith-street, in the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the Smith-street Slip, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also the right of establishing and maintaining a ferry from said city to Staten Island. Also 4 locomotives, 4 tenders, 8 passenger-cars, 6 freight-cars, and all the tools, machinery and materials, including 2 lathes, 1 planing-machine, 1 drill-press, 1 hydraulic-press, 1 stationary engine and boiler, and all goods, chattels, furniture and supplies of every description in the various shops and along the line of said road—used in operating, maintaining and repairing said railroad. Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whether acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York, and particularly under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled and passed respectively as follows: "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850. "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry-boats," passed March 29, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 24, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road," passed April 10, 1855, "an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have, own and run ferry-boats, and so forth," passed March 17, 1857, and the several acts amendatory of said acts, or under and by virtue of the two leases of ferries hereinbefore described, or otherwise, including the right of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be a corporation. Also, all bulkheads, wharves, piers and ferry-houses, and their appurtenances, connected with or located upon the premises hereinbefore described. Also, the steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, tools, machinery, supplies and materials for said boats and docks used in the operation of said ferries, and in the enjoyment of said ferry rights and franchises, and situate at the various landings aforementioned, including 1 steam pile-driver, engine and boiler, coal tubs and cars, and about one thousand tons of coal, more or less, in the coal-yard at Vanderbilt Landing, and generally all the property, real and personal, of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whatsoever and wheresoever situated. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE OF THE VALUABLE STEAM-BOAT CONNECTICUT.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 9th day of August, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction by John H. Draper & Co., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the auctioneers' sales-room, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 308 feet long, 37½ feet breadth of beam and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water and has one low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 48 state rooms and 150 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is staunch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid, and the auctioneers' fee to be paid the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the western boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,646	Uniform Coats.
4,767	Trowsers, foot.
1,568	Trousers, mounted.
2,724	Shirts, flannel.
[illegible]	Jackets, cavalry.
7,560	Jackets, artillery.
[illegible]	Sack Coats, lined.
31,819	Sack Coats, unlined.
[illegible]	pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,008	Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,082 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,081 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 884 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security. For full description, &c., apply to

A. HARRIS, Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. BINZEN, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 16, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at 112 Pearl-st., the personal property of the said alleged bankrupt, consisting of 88 bales of tobacco, a lot of cigars, showcases, &c., &c., at 11 A. M., on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, 1872. —Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

At public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo, Naples Lemons and Malaga Lemons and Oranges, balance Alexandrea, and can be seen on Pier No. 29 North River.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 18TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 West 23d-st., one block west of 6th-av.

The New York Times.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 8th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Leading characters by Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Characters by Birch, Wambold and Backus.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 3 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

The speech of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, which we reproduce in our columns today, is worth the careful consideration of our readers. It presents the issues of the Presidential canvass in a forcible and thoughtful manner. Mr. CURTIS strips away once more the disguise worn by the Greeley party, and shows that the controlling members of that party are Democrats, and that if Mr. GREELEY should be elected, no one could prevent the Democrats having everything their own way. Why else do Democrats support GREELEY? Because they love him? People who will not take the trouble to reason for themselves on the subject, will do well to read and reflect upon Mr. CURTIS' speech.

It seems that the "campaign documents" supplied from the office of Mr. GREELEY's newspaper are not taking so well as the Greeley managers hoped. At any rate, a pathetic appeal was put forward in the said paper on Saturday, begging people not to depend upon them. "Very few voters read them. They are used for kindling and shaving paper." And are these the base uses to which Mr. SUMNER's wondrous collection of quotations has come at last? The same undeniable authority also complains that "this is a great season for impecunious political suckers." We suspect that the Greeley managers have sorrowful reasons for making that confession. Two or three of their adherents have been to us offering to "sell out;" and we must say that more horrible examples of the genus "sucker" we have never seen. An unprincipled combination of scheming politicians naturally draws all such creatures to it.

In our article of Saturday we spoke of the importance of selecting upright and learned men to fill the vacancies on the Benches of the Supreme and Superior Court, occasioned by the removal of CARDOZO, BARNARD and MCCUNN. All these were Tammany Judges. The Bar Association should see to it that these places are well filled. An important duty is cast on that good organization. They may not be able to make nominations, but their moral power should control them. Unfit men should not be allowed to be elected. Able and experienced men, in whom confidence is reposed, should be placed in these important places. In addition to the Supreme and Superior Court Judges there is to be elected a City Judge and a District-Attorney. The terms of GUNNING S. BEDFORD and SAMUEL B. GARVIN, the former City Judge and the latter District-Attorney, expire on the last day of December of this year. These places are also to be filled at the election in November next. We hope wise officers for these positions will be selected.

A complete statement of the receipts and expenditures to date on account of the Children's Fund will be found on another page. The total amount expended so far, for excursions and in the work of sick relief, is $10,289 17, and, as the total of the subscriptions to date is $18,900 25, the balance remaining on hand is $8,611 08. This balance will be, of course, considerably reduced by the expenses still to be incurred for further excursions, and the outlay which is being made every day on behalf of the objects of the in-door charity. The management of the excursions has entailed upon the members of our staff intrusted with it untiring vigilance and careful and conscientious attention to a large number of petty but essential details. Some idea of the extent of the work of such relief may be obtained from a glance over the statistics of families visited and relieved which we furnish today. To a reflective mind, these figures are neither dry nor uninteresting, for they furnish a record of human sorrow assuaged, of the hand of death arrested, and of the carrying into the homes of the poor of indubitable evidence that the blessed message of peace and good-will which the angels brought has not been forgotten among men.

Tweed & Co. as "Reformers."

It was always tolerably certain that when the Tammany thieves were found guilty at the bar of public opinion, they would instantly come forward and indignantly denounce the robberies which they had carried on. When we were endeavoring to convince the public that TWEED and his friends were thieves, the *Tribune* called upon those injured innocents to bring "hundreds" of actions for libel against us; the *Herald* said they constituted the best government the community ever saw; and the *World* was almost hysterical in its admiration of the entire gang. Now, however, all is changed. TWEED & Co. having been "found out," appear in the field as Reformers, backed up, as usual, by the *Herald*. Some day that paper may condescend to give its readers the proofs of the Tammany frauds, which we published over a year ago, and which were unluckily suppressed by the Tammany journal. At present it is engaged in the task of trying to make the public believe that Tammany is the "party of Reform." It will fail in that, just as it failed in convincing the people last year that Tammany was honest. We are now assured that the Tweedites will "enter the field as the Reform party of 1871"—meaning, of course, 1872. To a journal which is chiefly devoted to the discussion of politics in Central Africa, the fact that we are living in 1872 and not in 1871 is of little consequence. What are American politics compared with the decennial vicissitudes of Ujiji, or the prospects of the Imaum of Muscat?

By way of proving that TWEED, SWEENY & Co. are really your only true "Reformers," our African contemporary takes the opportunity of "pitching into" the last Legislature. It was guilty, so the *Herald* says, of "shameless frauds and corruptions." Now, as our readers are well aware, we have never flattered the last Legislature—it fell short of the work which was reasonably expected of it. But in comparison with TWEED's Legislatures, it was a model of purity and excellence. After all, we owe to it the downfall of BARNARD, CARDOZO and MCCUNN—in itself a Reform which few of us ventured to hope to see accomplished this year. Let us never forget that the *Herald's* political friends put those men on the Bench, and kept them there. We should have waited a long while before the *Herald* demanded their removal. In fact, our Tanganyika friend generally opposes all reforms until they are accomplished, and then abuses the party which does the work for its alliance with the corruption it has overthrown.

In some respects, however, our contemporary is quite right. It advises its allies, the Democrats and Greeleyites, not to draw their candidate for Governor from the State Senate. The glee with which the nomination of any member of the Senate at Utica would have been received by our opponents, may be partly gathered from the following significant passages extracted from the Ujiji *Herald* of yesterday:

"As the Republican Party was responsible for this depraved Legislature, it was reasonably expected that the Republican State Convention would have repudiated and denounced its members and have called upon the Republican Senators who hold over next year to resign their seats and suffer the people to elect a new Senate with the new House of Assembly. This expectation was not fulfilled. No word of condemnation was uttered against the men who had betrayed the cause of Reform and sunk the State Capitol deeper than it had ever been sunk before in the mire of corruption. *Indeed, the Legislature of last Winter was honored in the Utica Convention. One of the Senators was the most prominent candidate for the office of Governor, and would have been the nominee,*" &c., &c.

And again:

"The Liberal Convention in especial should guard jealously against the attendance of any tainted member of the existing Legislature as a delegate, and should not suffer the name of a Republican Senator or Assemblyman to be mentioned for any office. The resolutions should speak out plainly in denunciation of the Albany corruptions, regardless of persons, and should declare against the renomination of any of the present Assemblymen in a single district of the State."

Perhaps these hints may open the eyes of some of our Republican friends to the real nature of the folly they were invited to commit at Utica. During the session of last Winter, we frequently warned the Senate of the odium it would incur if it did not show more earnestness in the cause of Reform. Now the friends of Senators are very wroth because we did not choose to recommend that a candidate for the Governorship should be drawn from that body. The plain truth is that we wish to see the Republican cause triumph, and the personal "claims" of this man or the other are nothing to us.

The canvass in this State will turn upon the Reform question, as it ought to do. We were anxious above all things to see candidates identified with the cause of Reform, and not drawn from a body which allowed TWEED to remain a member of it throughout. Such candidates have been nominated, and now the people know perfectly well that their victory of last year can be rendered complete and final by the election of the Republican ticket. Is there a man in this State who would pretend to question the earnestness or integrity of Gen. DIX? Elect him, and the City and State are safe. TWEED and his gang will be utterly dispersed. At present, they are standing by watching with breathless interest the attempt which is being made to persuade the public that they are "Reformers." The people, however, gave them a long trial, and have no desire to place themselves in their power again. Gen. DIX and Gen. ROBINSON have no alliances, open or secret, with Tammany. That cannot be said of Mr. GREELEY, or of any men whom the Greeleyites are likely to put up for office in this State.

Doolittle Again.

We have waited patiently for that "something" which the Greeley organ declared Mr. DOOLITTLE would say, but the Ex-Senator, though loquacious enough at ordinary times, has suddenly been gifted with a great talent for silence. He cannot deny the genuineness of the letters we have produced, and any defense of the transaction they disclose is impossible. Upon the whole, then, DOOLITTLE may be taking the most prudent course in suddenly retiring from the stump, and ceasing to deliver any more addresses in favor of "honesty and reform." There are two or three others of "Old Honesty's" orators and advocates concerning whom we wish to say a few words shortly—but first we will give DOOLITTLE a few days more for consideration.

In the meantime, there are only three papers which openly defend or make light of the Doolittle correspondence—the New-York *Nation*, the Buffalo *Courier*, and the New-York *Tribune*. Concerning the first, it is only necessary to say that since a certain very silly fit of rage into which it worked itself concerning the TIMES, it has been in a state bordering upon lunacy whenever the TIMES is mentioned, and shrieks perpetually for some one to shut up its editors in the deepest dungeons of the Tombs. Its disappointment in this amiable wish adds to the exasperation which it entertained toward us because we told a few plain truths about its friend SCHURZ and itself. Its ideas of public morality may be judged of from the fact, that it defends DOOLITTLE on the ground that he is no worse than JIM ASHLEY—another Greeley man, by the way—and thus we learn from this "great moral teacher" that two blacks *do* make a white. We dismiss this jaundiced critic, and turn to a more mendacious, though less passionate, one—the Buffalo *Courier*. This is the "able" paper which abused us for being Musselmen, or something of that sort, when we were exposing the Tammany Ring; which swore by its grandmother's bones that TWEED and his friends were the honestest men in the world; and which denounced our transcripts from the Controller's books as *forgeries*. Perhaps the testimony of a journal with such a character as that is not worth much notice, and hence it is that we very seldom do notice it. But, as it repeats the Tammany cry of last year, and says that the Doolittle letters are "forgeries," it is our painful duty to inform the persons making that statement that they and the truth are on very bad terms together. We have offered to submit the Doolittle correspondence to three persons—one chosen by DOOLITTLE himself, one by ourselves, and one by these two umpires. If a committee so formed decide that the Doolittle letters are forgeries, we will undertake to make ample amends to DOOLITTLE. For a newspaper like the *Courier*—a hired tool of Tammany's—to keep up a cockatoo cry of "forgery" after that offer is a piece of folly of which even very dishonest people, who have a grain of sense in their heads, would feel ashamed.

A Vexed Question.

Does a photographer own that which he has produced but has not sold; and can his customers claim property in that which does not belong to them? These questions are either eminently absurd or hopelessly difficult. Since they present themselves to every photographer, and to every one who has photographic dealings with him, we may decide that they cannot be wholly absurd. Their difficulty, however, increases the more one attempts to solve them, and to most men they seem to have established themselves in the exhaustless Dundrearyian category of "things no fellow can find out."

To their solution a Court of law in this City has finally lent its learning and discretion. A citizen, whose wife had been photographed by a Metropolitan photographer, was recently enraged to learn that a copy of the photograph adorned the artist's gallery. Without delay he rushed to the gallery, and gave its proprietor five minutes in which to decide whether he would remove the picture, or witness its immediate and irreparable destruction. The photographer asserts that in this emergency he proposed a compromise, and offered to sell the photograph to the irate husband. The latter is alleged to have agreed to this compromise, but as he subsequently refused to pay the price said to have been agreed upon, the whole matter has been brought to the august tribunal of the Third District Court.

This Court is doubtless learned in the law, but the task now set before it is one which can receive no aid from legal precedents, for the sufficient reason that no such precedents exist. On behalf of the photographer the Court will be told, that unless the artist's customers expressly purchase the negatives of their photographs, they have no property in them. So far this would seem to be sufficiently clear. But the photographer further claims that he has the right to use as he may see fit negatives which belong solely to him; and that if he chooses to print additional photographs from them, wherewith to decorate his gallery and advertise his business, no one has the right to forbid him so to do. On the other hand, the husband of the photographed wife appeals to a common instinct of humanity, when he asks the Court to forbid the public exposure of his wife's photograph. Though he may not have paid the price demanded, in order to constitute him sole owner of the negative, he still claims that his marital rights entitle him to the sole privilege of displaying or concealing from public view the facial attractions of his wife, and that this right is nullified if the photographer flaunts her counterfeit presentment in the faces of his daily customers. "Is it endurable," cries the husband, "that my wife's beauty shall be made the bait wherewith to tempt the Thomases, Richards, and Jeremiahs that typify the vulgar throng, to enter this photographer's gallery?" "Shall I be forbidden by a jealous husband," answers the prosaic photographer, "to do what I will with my own negatives?" The one side urges the rights of property against the marital rights of the other. The husband claims that the sanctity of married life will be violated if the photographer is judicially authorized to ornament his gallery with the pictures of attractive wives. The photographer asserts that his business will be ruined if he can display no specimens of his art except the uninteresting portraits of undesirable young men. It is to the decision of this intricate case that the Third District Court is now compelled to bring its judicial mind, and it is seldom that a Court, presumably desirous of conciliating the good will of both husbands and photographers—two very important classes of our voting population—has been placed in so difficult a position.

What the decision will be no one can, of course, predict. In case, however, the Court is a temporizing Court, desirous to avoid difficulties and addicted to compromise, there will be an opportunity for it to decide that, while the photographer absolutely uses negatives which he has not sold, and can therefore use them for the end for which negatives are designed, no husband, with a proper respect for his wife, will permit her portrait to be used as an advertisement. By this course both the rights of property and the rights of husbands will be maintained, while the contradictory character of the decision will secure the popularity of the Court with both husbands and photographers, and will leave the real question at issue in the condition of insoluble doubt in which it now stands.

The Vienna World's Fair.

The great International Exposition of the industries of the world to be opened at Vienna, on the 1st of next May, bids fair to excel anything of the kind ever attempted. The Prater, in which the buildings are now in process of erection, is a beautiful park, some six times larger than the Champ de Mars at Paris; while the main Exhibition Palace is nearly double the size of the building at the Parisian Exhibition of 1867.

Advices from Austria assure us of the deep and wide-spread interest taken in the enterprise by all classes of people in Middle and Western Europe, as well as in Turkey and Egypt. Hungary, which is fast becoming a region of great agricultural importance, is full of enthusiasm in the matter, and is looking forward to the exhibition of American labor-saving machinery with the warmest interest—an interest heightened by the regard which is entertained in that country for our institutions and our inventive skill.

The authorities of the Exposition have assured the United States Commissioner that the space reserved for this country will be reserved until the latest moment, and that the desire is universal that our country should make a large and creditable showing of her great variety of skillful, artistic, and useful productions. It would seem a great mistake for our citizens not to take advantage of an opportunity so tempting, by which they can enter into open competition with the European world, under circumstances as favorable as can ever be expected. At the Paris Fair, we are informed, much discontent was created among the American exhibitors by alleged neglect, and by the somewhat questionable conduct of a portion of the United States Commission. The high character of Gen. VAN BUREN, the Commissioner appointed by our Government to the Exposition at Vienna, will in time win the confidence of our citizens.

He expresses his determination to fail in no exertion to make the American department a success, and in securing equal and exact justice to each American exhibitor; and the fact that he holds in his hands the appointment and removal of his assistants, warrants the conclusion that he will be able to accomplish his purpose. A large number of applications for space have already been made on the part of leading manufacturers and inventors, and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed. A large and rapidly increasing market is to be found in the countries of which Austria is the centre. The German, Hungarian, and Italian people form a most important part of our population, and the large yearly emigration from those countries teaches us the high estimation in which our country is held there. By all means, then, let the American department at their great Fair be filled with the choicest specimens of our industry.

Congress has made no appropriation as yet toward the expenses of the Exhibition, but the omission will doubtless be remedied at its next meeting in December. In the meantime, applications should be filed with the Commissioner at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, New-York, in order that the proper space may be secured. The Austrian Parliament has lately passed a law for the fullest protection of patents, even going so far as to permit each exhibitor to take out a certificate, free of expense, securing him the priority for obtaining an Austrian patent. The law which heretofore has obliged American inventors, by way of protection, to manufacture their articles in Austria, &c., is also abrogated, for the welfare of the exhibition, and every disposition is manifested to throw around exhibitors the security of well-considered and comprehensive statutes.

The State Canvass and Reform.

Last year the people of New-York City achieved a glorious victory against administrative corruption, by making the simple issue of the canvass one between honest government and official rascality, between public plunderers and their allies on the one side, and the representatives of a new and better era of public service on the other. Some of the men who were thus selected disappointed the expectation which had been formed of them; others did not. It was perhaps too much to expect that the influence of long years of a depraved standard of public morality could be neutralized at a single effort. Any way, the selection of candidates was as carefully made as was possible under the circumstances, and the experience which has been gained will be invaluable in guiding us toward a better choice this year. The main thing to keep in view is that the people triumphed in November last because their purpose was single, and their demand intelligible: "Give us honest, capable men first, and we will consider their political stripe afterward." If reform is to complete the work which was left undone in City affairs last year, the same simple basis must be laid for the local campaign, and the same plain issue submitted to the honest voter. That these principles have the approval of the Republican Party has been amply demonstrated in the choice of a State ticket. For, it would have been the merest travesty of a reform campaign, had we proposed to vest the Executive power of the State in a man who could not be fully trusted to give a fearless and unwavering support to those whose task it will be to reorganize the Government of this City, in the interests of honesty, economy, and administrative ability.

The feeling of relief and satisfaction with which that true representative of the Reform Democracy, Mr. W. F. HAVEMEYER, greets the nomination of Gen. DIX will be shared by every citizen of New-York, without distinction of party, who has an interest in the prosperity and is concerned for the good name of the commercial Metropolis of the continent. Suppose that instead of a Hoffman we had had a Dix at the State Capitol since the beginning of 1869. Does any one imagine that with a Governor like DIX the legislative annals of the State would have received the indelible stain of the Directors' Classification act, that the swindling tax levies of the Tweed régime would have been signed without protest and without warning, that all the mass of contradictory and oppressive Ring legislation would have been allowed to accumulate to the loss and bewilderment of the taxpayer, and to the profit of professional swindlers? Does anyone suppose, further, that we should have witnessed the fresh scandal of the State Executive deliberately taking sides with the plunderers of the City Treasury, because he felt that his interest and theirs was identical, had a man of the unblemished reputation and the resolute integrity of the Republican nominee for Governor been in the place of HOFFMAN? Such reflections help to show how intimately the good government of the City is associated with the character of the occupant of the Governor's chair. When we remember that the City and County Government of New-York is intrusted every year with the spending of as much money as would cover the entire annual expenditures of those five great States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, it becomes very apparent how vast is the purely material importance of having the supervisory power over the legislation which sanctions this outlay in safe keeping.

Briefly, then, the Republican Party has shown itself to be earnest and resolute on the question of State and Municipal reform by placing in nomination for the Governorship a man who may be depended on to lend a powerful impetus to the progress of both. The people will throw their entire influence in this City on the side of the local candidates, who are, without distinction of party, judged most competent to bear the same banner that led to victory last year. They will be found fighting side by side in the local contest with Democrats who prefer true to sham professions of reform. We confidently look for the co-operation of all decent citizens in electing a State ticket, which will afford one of the best possible guarantees that the purification of the City Government will not be defeated by Executive trickery at Albany.

Mr. F. W. Bird.

Mr. F. W. BIRD, a politician whose crotchets and whose vagaries have plagued the Republican Party of Massachusetts ever since it had an existence, is now, naturally, the most active leader of the scanty band of "Liberal" Republicans in the Bay State. He has undertaken to demolish HENRY WILSON in the *Tribune*, and in a recent letter to the Boston *Post*, to break the force of Mr. GARRISON's powerful letter to Senator SUMNER, by disclosing the terrible and startling fact, which he seems to think entirely new to the public, that the great abolition leader was a disunionist before the rebellion began; and, therefore, according to Mr. BIRD, has no right "to read to CHARLES SUMNER or HORACE GREELEY lectures upon practical statesmanship." To prove that Mr. GARRISON was a disunionist, he cites from the *Liberator* various strongly-expressed passages written or spoken by Mr. GARRISON in 1854, 1856 and 1858, in which the Union is denounced, and the Constitution described as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

We suppose no intelligent person, of mature years at least, needs to be told that Mr. GARRISON was for a long time in the habit of denouncing the Union and the Constitution, on the ground that they were pro-slavery; but it is equally notorious that when the slaveholders themselves attacked the Union, and trampled on the Constitution of which they had professed to be the special champions, Mr. GARRISON, like other patriotic citizens gave the warmest support to the cause of his assailed country, and from that day to this has never uttered a syllable of hostility to the Union or the Constitution. He was never, in fact, hostile to them from want of patriotism, but solely from an honest, though mistaken conviction, that slavery could not be got rid of as long as they existed.

Mr. BIRD, however, upbraids him with his theoretical disunionism of twenty-five years ago, overlooking and condoning Mr. GREELEY's later willingness to let the South go at a time when disunion was a very practical question—and, finally, makes in his letter the following thrust at Garrisonian disunionists generally:

"The impartial historian, in inquiring for the causes of the slaveholders' rebellion, will be compelled to declare that no man and no set of men were more responsible for the war than GARRISON and his followers."

In the face of this violent attack upon Mr. GARRISON, what shall we say of the fact that this very Mr. BIRD was himself the President of a Disunion Convention which assembled at Worcester, Mass., in January, 1857, and in which GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS were the leading orators? A few months later, that is to say in July, 1857, there appeared in the Boston *Traveller*, and, we presume, in other Boston papers, a circular beginning thus: "The State Disunion Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., January, 1857, [of which Mr. BIRD was President,] recommended a National Convention, based on the same principles, during the present year." This circular was signed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and—F. W. BIRD!

This circular was published July 24, and was dated July 8. Three days before that date, on July 5, Mr. BIRD addressed a letter, over his own signature, to Mr. GARRISON's *Liberator*, in which he said: "Accustom the people to look at disunion, not as a raw-head-and-bloody-bones monster, but as a possible, probable, and, in the present tendency of things, a desirable result."

This, we think, will do for Mr. BIRD, so far as disunionism is concerned. But in our researches into his record, we find something additional to quote in reference to his recent venomous attack on HENRY WILSON as a Know-nothing. That attack was made in a communication in Thursday's *Tribune*, in which Mr. BIRD cites and condemns a letter written by Mr. WILSON in 1855. Mark the date! Two years later—that is to say in 1857—we find in the *Tribune* a letter from Mr. BIRD, over his signature, dated "East Walpole, Mass., June 27," in which, speaking of HENRY WILSON, he expresses his "entire conviction of his (WILSON's) perfect sincerity and integrity," and adds, "the personal relations between Gen. WILSON and myself have been thoroughly cordial and confidential up to this day." In the same letter he again says: "The relations of personal and political intimacy between Major BURLINGAME and WILSON, *more especially with the latter*, have never been disturbed."

And yet, after this emphatic declaration of sympathy, personal and *political*, as late as 1857, Mr. BIRD coolly ventures to denounce Mr. WILSON for a letter published in 1855!

MINOR TOPICS.

"They (Messrs. DOUGLASS and CARPENTER) had better use their powerful influence at Washington to prevent the Government from attempting to give fifty thousand dollars or so to BLANTON DUNCAN for property of the said DUNCAN used by our troops during the war, while BLANTON aforesaid was serving, well or ill, with the Confederate Army. * * The Government officers have called up an old claim of his, and propose to pay the full amount."—*Tribune, of Saturday.*

BLANTON DUNCAN says: "I never had a claim against the United States Government for a dollar, and the fifty-two thousand dollar-item is a lie cut out of whole cloth. If I had a claim, there would be no possibility of payment, as I was not considered loyal until October, 1866, when I was pardoned, and the indictments against me for treason in United States Courts were dismissed."—*Telegram to Times of yesterday.*

This a fair sample of the kind of slander dealt out by Mr. GREELEY's organ day after day. A story is trumped up without a particle of foundation, and without the slightest attempt at verification it is sent on its rounds over the papers which in falsification are truly "Liberal." The slander is copied, commented on, expanded probably, but its contradiction or its disproof, however conclusive, is quietly ignored. And so the game proceeds in a manner eminently characteristic of the cause which these mendacious organs design to serve, and full of promise for the kind of performance to be expected of the men whom they want to foist upon the people.

Has the "organ" caused an examination of the case of Mr. SCHURZ, when Minister to Spain, to be made "at the Fifth Auditor's office?" If so, will it inform its readers of the result? It boasted of having demolished Judge SETTLE on the strength of certain figures relating to the salary he received as Minister to Peru. We showed that a precisely similar line of argument would rather more effectually demolish Senator SCHURZ's claim to be considered a "Reformer;" but since then, the organ has given forth no sound on this particular key. We shall give the Professor a reasonable time to complete his researches "at the Fifth Auditor's office," but, in the event of his failure to find the record in question, we shall be obliged to come to his rescue. Without adopting the evasions and concealments used by the organ in treating of Judge SETTLE's accounts, we may be able to show that Minister SCHURZ left a financial record very open to suspicion.

The Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, to which our Government has sent representatives—Mr. BARNES, Ex-State Superintendent of Insurance being one—will be attended by upward of three hundred delegates. About the half of these are from Russia, the rest representing nearly every civilized people of both continents. The distinction is claimed for the meeting of being attended by a greater number of persons than any other scientific Congress which has hitherto taken place. A sum equal to about $5,000 currency has been voted by the Municipal Council of St. Petersburg for providing the foreign members with transportation and lodging free of charge, while four hotels have been engaged for the accommodation of the delegates. The proceedings at each session of the Congress will be described in a report, written in French.

Yesterday the *World* informed its readers that "*Harper's Weekly* publishes a caricature insulting the Germans and notifying them that steamers sail for Germany nearly every day, and then says there is no law in the country to compel them to stay." The fact that *Harper's Weekly* has published nothing of the sort, will probably not prevent the *World* and other Democratic papers from repeating this statement; but they are not likely to reap much benefit from the silly falsehood. Everybody sees the caricatures of Mr. NAST, and everybody knows that the one here referred to represented Herr SCHURZ as disgusted with American politics by his own confession, and Uncle Sam informing him that he need not stay in the country unless he wishes. The insult to the Germans is in the insinuation of the *World* that the mighty SCHURZ is the only German in America worth mentioning.

No law but that of greed apparently governs the loading of the excursion boats in our harbor, and especially those which ply to Coney Island. Some of these which are old and rickety are shamefully overcrowded, and it is singular that no terrible loss of life has yet resulted from this cause. When it does happen, as it surely will sooner or later, it will be a dismal trifling with truth to call the occurrence an accident. Yet it will be so called, and after a farcical investigation things will go on very much as before. It seems within the bounds of possibility to limit the passengers of a steamboat to its carrying capacity, but it never is attempted when required, and probably never will be until the day, which now seems to be distant, when human life will be guarded more jealously than property by the executive officers of the law.

We have no lack of hotels and restaurants which are first-class in their appointments and prices, but nobody ventures on the experiment of lodging and feeding humanity decently at a moderate rate. There are thousands in this city who cannot afford to pay exorbitant charges, who yet have some regard for the refinements of life, and being forced to live in restaurants are compelled to resort to places where all the surroundings are repulsive, while the victuals are of inferior quality and poorly cooked. This class would amply support a restaurant where the meals would be served in decent style at decent prices, and we wonder no one has attempted to accommodate them. Cleanliness costs little, yet its absence is the chief drawback to all our restaurants except those which a man of moderate income dares not enter. We are sure that a fortune awaits the daring innovator who will furnish more cleanliness and fewer odors from the kitchen in a restaurant of the kind which is termed second-class. If in addition he will act on the theory that a good cook costs little more, proportionately, than a poor one, he will find his gains from an increased custom greatly increased.

The *Tribune* says of Gov. HOFFMAN: "He has been a great favorite with his party, and is fully justified in the grateful reference to the honor it has bestowed upon him." As that party is also the party of the *Tribune*, it might perhaps inform the public for which of Mr. HOFFMAN's services he has received the favor and the honor of his political associates. Was it for helping the Erie robbers and approving of the legislation which fastened the Tammany gang upon the tax-payers of New-York? Or was it for killing the bill which would have brought speedy justice upon TWEED, SWEENY, HALL & Co., or for employing the most disreputable trickery to defeat a needed installment of local Reform at the last moment of the legislative session? As the *Tribune* looks for the co-operation of HOFFMAN in the struggle for its candidate and his friends, perhaps it will enlighten the public as to whether it has changed the opinion expressed by it on the 13th of July, last year: "The bloodshed of the 12th stains the hands of the Governor, and cannot be washed out."

We are frequently informed by the officials of our street railroad companies that their business is an exceedingly poor one, and that, in fact, the running of street-cars is rather a benevolent enterprise than otherwise. In London, the same anxiety to conceal the profitable character of such undertakings does not appear to exist. The principal "tramways" companies, as they are called there, have held their half-yearly meetings recently, and we find, among others, that the North Metropolitan Company earned in gross, during the six months ending June 30, on 11¾ miles of road opened for traffic, the sum of $211,205, of which, after deducting $142,755 for working expenses, there remained $68,450 to divide among the shareholders. A dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum was declared, which disposed of $63,000 of the net earnings, and the balance was carried over to the reserve fund. As the most valuable connection of the line has yet to be completed, it is clear that horse-cars can be made to pay in London, whatever may be the difficulties of getting a return out of them in New-York.

Amusements—To-night's Promise.

"King Carrot" will be produced at the Grand Opera-House this evening. "The Octoroon" is to be represented at Wood's Museum. The San Francisco Minstrel Troupe will give their inaugural entertainment at the St. James Theatre. The performances at other houses are the same which solicited notice last week.

Michigan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In relation to the atrocious falsehoods that appear in the New-York *Tribune* from time to time, from its special correspondent in this State, as to the hold the Greeley ticket has upon the hearts of the people, I wish to say a word. The muster-roll of former Republicans in this State who now support Greeley is less than 3,000, and growing less every day. This loss is made up by twice that number of young Republicans, who will cast their votes for the first time next November. Of the colored vote, 2,500 strong, who vote for President for the first time in Michigan, there are not twenty who support Greeley. There are more than 5,000, and perhaps 10,000, Democratic voters who will not vote for Greeley and Brown, but will support the straight Democratic ticket to be nominated at Louisville. Should no such nomination be made, one-half of them will vote for Grant and Wilson, and the rest will vote the Republican ticket or none.

The strength of the Liberal Republican Greeley movement in Michigan is to be tested by facts. There are many counties where a Greeley Republican is not to be found. In Wayne County, with 150,000 inhabitants, at two Mass County Conventions only twenty-two assembled. In Kalamazoo County, with 40,000 inhabitants, at a Mass Convention only seventeen appeared. In this county, Ingham, with 30,000 people, twenty-two were found at the Mass Convention held last week. In Clinton County, with 25,000 inhabitants, only fifteen attended the County Mass Convention. And it is the same everywhere.

Ninety per cent. of the population of Michigan is of New-England descent, either first or second generation, and as reliable in politics as Vermont or Massachusetts. With over 31,000 majority in 1868, and a Republican Government for eighteen years, set us down for 30,000 in November. Michigan men laugh at the *Tribune* lies and despise the writers.

S. D. BINGHAM,
Chairman Michigan Republican State Committee.

LANSING, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

Conventions This Week.

Political State Conventions are to be held during the current week as follows:

Wednesday, Aug. 28—Massachusetts Republican State Convention in Worcester.

Same Date—Massachusetts Prohibitory State Convention in Boston.

Thursday, Aug. 29—New-Jersey Republican State Convention in Trenton.

Thursday, Aug. 29.—Illinois Straight-out Democratic State Convention in Springfield.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

The Republican Party and its Great Services to the Country—Why President Grant Should be Re-elected—Reliance on the Democracy Fatal to Good Government and Reform.

Mr. George William Curtis, by special invitation, addressed the Republican citizens of the towns of Westfield and Ashfield, Mass., on the political issues of the day. From the Springfield Republican, we quote the following nearly full report of the eloquent and convincing speech delivered by him on these occasions:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Amid all the music and shouting, the bitter misrepresentation, the fervid eloquence, the rhetoric, the argument and slander of the hour, we must not forget that we are engaged in our most serious political duty. We are providing for our Government for the next four years; and the precise situation which now presents itself this generation has not seen. In 1820, at the second election of James Monroe to the Presidency, the Federal Party disbanded, disorganized, presented no candidate, and disappeared. Mr. Monroe received every electoral vote but one. The passage, in the next year, of the Missouri compromise opened the slavery debate, which gradually absorbed every other issue, and became the dominant interest of our politics, until, forty years afterward, in 1860, the question was this only: shall slavery absolutely control the Government of the United States? There were two parties. The Democratic Party cried "yes," the Republican Party said "no." Abraham Lincoln was elected; and slavery in the New World was stayed forever. In 1864, the issue was again simple. It was whether the Union should be saved to liberty, or whether the Government should surrender to slavery in arms. The Republican Party pronounced for Union and liberty; the Democratic Party cried for surrender. The result was Abraham Lincoln was re-elected, and amid the heavenly music of four millions of breaking chains, Gen. Lee surrendered the broken sword of slavery to Gen. Grant. In 1868, the issue was again simple. It was whether the Union saved by the war should be reconstructed upon the principles of liberty and justice that had prevailed in the war. The Democratic Party, led by the rebel element within its ranks, said again, "no;" the Republican Party said "yes." The result was that Gen. Grant entered the White House, saying, "Let us have peace."

THE SITUATION TODAY.

In 1872, the spectacle is extraordinary. The Republican Party, reaffirming its principles, declaring for that progress and reform which are implied in those principles, which logically belong to the constitution of that party, renominates the President, as it before renominated Lincoln. The Democratic Party suddenly turns its back upon its record, declaring that what in 1868 it avowed to be unconstitutional and revolutionary, will be now accepted. The Democratic Party, not disbanded, not disorganized like the Federal Party in 1820, but full of enthusiasm, full of hope, in convention adopts a Republican platform, takes a conspicuous Republican for its banner-bearer, and appeals for your votes on the ground that it will be more Republican in the administration of this Government than Republicans themselves. But, fellow-citizens, this is precisely the moment in which, each party making the same professions—for there is no difference between the platforms—this is the moment in which every honest citizen will ask himself the question, which of the two parties is the more likely to keep its word? I think, therefore, the duty which all of us owe ourselves and the country is first to ascertain what is the paramount necessity of the country at this moment, and then decide which of the two parties is best entitled to our suffrages. In my judgment, the great overpowering and absolute need of the country at this time, including in the details of administration all possible reform and progress, is that the government of the new Union which sprang from the war shall now and forever be administered in the full, living faith of the principles that prevailed in the war and that amended the Constitution. The people of this country have declared that every citizen of the United States, white or black, born where he may be, being what he may be, as a citizen of the United States shall have equal protection under the law. We demand that, wherever the sun shines upon our dominion, citizens shall be absolutely secure; in the everglades of Florida as well as among the hills of Massachusetts. We demand further that this shall be placed beyond all doubt. If any man, or any combination of men lay the slightest finger of injury upon the poorest and humblest of our citizens, he shall instantly, either in State or national law, find the majesty of the people saying to him, "As ye do to the least of these my little ones, ye do unto me." This is the issue of the campaign—the equality and protection of citizens. It takes precedence over all other issues because, without it, there is no reconciliation; because without it there is no reform; because, without it, there is no progress. We are ending the first century of our national independence in vain, if we have not learned that, without this certainty of absolute equality of citizenship, there can be no peace, no reconciliation. Twelve years ago, fifteen years ago, how proud we were! No nation in the world could dare to rank with us. How splendid our statistics! What man, it was asked, in this country ever felt the weight of taxation of the Government? Our orators were never tired of celebrating the glories of our country. They defied the future. Who shall molest us or make us afraid? In an instant we were plunged in the fiery abyss of civil war, and after four years we came to the shore, burdened with a debt as if we had been a nation of ten centuries. The equality of rights gained at such a tremendous price is not to be secured by any formal acquiescence. It is not made sure by the letter of the law. The new provisions of the Constitution will not of themselves help liberty at the South, until the South can respect liberty as it does not respect it today.

BUT TWO PARTIES STILL.

We all remember the teachings of history. This is a campaign in which we are told to forget history, to remember nothing; or, in the slang of the day, the American citizen is told to shut his eyes and "go it blind." I am here to speak for the dead in their graves, who cannot speak for themselves. If by their death something has been gained, something must be secured. Now which of the two parties, both of which profess to respect the settlements of the war, both of which promise the amendments of the Constitution shall be enforced,—which is the one entitled to our confidence? A party is not a fungus. It is not the growth of a night. It is an association of men holding certain principles, functions and philosophies in common. It is an association which has certain tendencies, opinions and a certain spirit. Which of these two parties, judged by its tendencies, opinions and spirit, is the more likely to keep its word? I do not preach slavish subserviency to party. One man with God is a majority. I know as well as any Greeley man or Democrat can tell me, that party success may be bought much too dearly. I know when an honest man's party deserts its principles, the honest man deserts the party. But I know, too, when there are two great organized parties, one or the other must carry the election. It is impossible for a few gentlemen on the eve of a Presidential election to form a new third party. They may take a parlor at the Glenham Hotel; and if the Democratic Party comes to that room it takes possession of the room, and for its own purposes; not for any other. When the spider and the fly project an alliance, it makes little difference whether the fly walks into the parlor of the spider, or the spider walks into the parlor of the fly. It is an alliance of consumption. There can be but one party, and that is the party of the spider. Those men that went to Cincinnati, went as Republicans. Then followed the Democratic Party in convention, called according to its usages, following the forms of that party; and they took the Cincinnati platform and candidates, but they took them as Democrats—not as Republicans, not as members of a third party, but they took them as Democrats. A Georgia paper which I read last night was headed "National Democratic Ticket: For President, Horace Greeley." That is the party with which we have to deal. All the machinery and all the force—with some exceptions—that will be brought to bear for the election of Mr. Greeley will be of that party. Now, an Administration is necessarily of the spirit of the party which brings it into power. Gentlemen may say they are not Democrats—never were Democrats. They may say: "You do not call Horace Greeley a Democrat. He is a Republican of the Republicans. Are we doing wrong in supporting him?" They may say: "We mean only reform." But, as was said in England long ago, "the heads of parties, like the heads of serpents, are moved and governed by the tail." The head of the Democratic Party may have been fashioned in Cincinnati, but if you would know how the whole party must move, look at the tail that was fashioned in Baltimore. The spider has walked into the parlor of the fly, but if that little Liberal Republican fly should venture to buzz his small desires, there would be a sharp, decided answer: "Shoo fly, don't bother me." That alliance will be an ill-fated one for the fly.

WHICH PARTY CAN WE TRUST?

Now, which of these two parties, in your judgment, is the more likely to keep its word? You see, my fellow-citizens, I am going to rake in the ashes. I believe I cannot cast my vote wisely in 1872, without remembering how and why I cast my vote in 1868, in 1864, in 1860. When I speak of the Democratic Party, you will understand I am not speaking of individuals. Every Democrat has Republican friends whom he honors and respects; and every Republican has Democratic friends in whom he trusts. When I say the French people are a volatile people, I do not say Guizot is a harlequin. When I speak of the Democratic Party I speak of historical facts, not impeaching the motives or actions of individuals. The Democratic Party for the last generation had been the mere slave of slavery. To serve slavery the Democratic Party robbed the mails, trampled on the right of free speech and upon the right of petition; and when the Democratic Party in the South began to hint at secession and mutter rebellion, the great body of the Democratic Party espoused the doctrine of State sovereignty. Whatever was done in the South by the real leaders of the party had the full and hearty support of the party throughout the country. And so it was when Lincoln was elected and the rebellion was begun. We find the last Democratic President wringing his hands in impotent despair, while the tears ran from his eyes, and whimpering, "The Union has no right to dissolve, but, O dear! it has no right to help itself." The last Democratic Secretary of War sent material to any but loyal men. The last Democratic Secretary of the Navy left our coast without protection, and the last Democratic Secretary of the Treasury knocked the bottom out before he fled. During the four terrible, cruel years of the war—which was only a natural consequence and a natural growth of the teachings of the Democratic Party—during the four years of the war, by every means known to man, that party resisted the prosecution of the war. I am raking in the ashes; I do not forget it. It resisted every measure that was brought forward to save the Government, liberty and civilization upon this continent. It had no part in the glory of emancipation. Then came the struggle of reconstruction. Struggle—why? Because of the position of the Democratic Party. Every measure that was proposed in the interest of reconstruction, that was essential to carry out the principles of liberty and justice, was sturdily resisted by that party; and while that question was pending, the party hurried to its convention and declared that everything that had been done was unconstitutional, and sought to overturn all the war had accomplished. I am still raking in the ashes of the past.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

But the people of the United States, the loyal majority, organized as the Republican Party, have not only succeeded in putting into the Reconstruction the principles which conquered in the war, but have so administered the Government that the name of the United States was never so respected and honored the world over, as it is now. This being so, the Democratic Party sees it also, and hurries to its convention at Baltimore with most suspicious haste, [illegible] its tongue, and whispers as blandly as it can, "Well, we see that you've got the better of us; we cannot exactly help ourselves; hurrah for the darkey; now give us the Government!" It becomes every man in the United States to rake in the ashes to see if he can find any spark of a live coal that may be blown up again into a new conflagration. I ask you if you can trust the party. All these things are the history of twelve years. All these things have been accomplished within the lifetime of every boy that hears me. The leaders of the party today are the same men who did all these things. I have shown you what the party has done; do you believe it wholly repentant? Are these the men to whom the guardianship of equal rights and the government of the new Union can be intrusted? Is the man who yesterday held that the black man was of an inferior race and his place that of a slave, the one to intrust with the care of the black man's liberty? Is the man who yesterday declared that the national faith should be violated, the man to make today the guardian of the nation's honor? Is the man who declared yesterday that all the war had done was unconstitutional, the man to intrust today with the enforcement of the Constitution? Would you have trusted a Tory of the Revolution with the Government which followed? But when I ask you these questions, some of you may reply by saying, "Yes, but we think Horace Greeley will make an excellent President." Well, now, if, when the first administration of the Union had been put into operation, Gen. Washington had been waited upon by the Tories of the Revolution, still fully organized, and just on the eve of the first election they had said to Washington: "We have decided we were in the wrong. We have decided we are just as good as the Whigs, and we wish you to be our candidate."—I have read history in vain if Gen. Washington would not have said to those men: "Gentlemen, if these are your opinions why are you thus armed? If you are repentant why are you still organized? If you agree that the Whigs are right why do you not join the Whigs?" This, I believe, would have been Gen. Washington's response. But if I am wrong, if instead he had accepted the nomination of those men, George Washington though he was, the sons of liberty would have defeated him, as the descendants of the sons of liberty will defeat Horace Greeley in November.

THE DEMOCRACY UNCHANGED.

You will ask me another question: Are parties eternal? Are we to always go on fighting? How are we ever to make any political progress if we refuse to take the hand of those we have sometimes opposed? Saint Paul repented, and why not the Democratic Party? If the whole Jewish people had suddenly declared that they also had received a great light, and had all avowed their conversion, and set up to be the original primitive Christians, I think had we lived in that day, we would have waited for some signs of conversion before giving them the hand of fellowship. Will any man tell me what are the signs of conversion in the Democratic Party? The last opportunity that was offered was in Washington at the last session of Congress. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was introduced, and, in the debate upon that subject, the party spoke as one man. They took the same old Democratic ground, the same old spirit of hatred to the colored man. All the same old slavery virus came frothing out in the speeches of the best men in that party seventeen times. Monday after Monday they staved off and voted against the bill, which was simply the completion of equal rights. They voted against it two or three times after the Cincinnati Convention, and, with their lips still red with saying "No," hurried off to Baltimore and cried "equal rights to all men." [Mr. Curtis here quoted from the speeches of a number of Democrats, and from several Southern newspapers, to show that the spirit of the Democratic Party was the same that it ever had been. He then continued:] I can conceive of no reason why a man having the true interest of his country at heart should vote for that party except this—that, bad as the Democratic Party may be, the Republican is worse. Is that true? Is the Republican Party, which has done more to maintain free government than any other party in the world, so bad as that? You will agree with me that those who attack the Administration have always the advantage of position. It is easy to sketch a model administration without a blunder or a weakness. Tried by such a standard, any merely human administration will fail. But every honest man will try to be just. In the details of our Government, administered by 70,000 or 80,000 officers, scattered over a territory from the Lakes to the Gulf, there will be constantly facts occurring which are interpreted to the disadvantage of the Government; and not a fault or error can be committed by a Postmaster or Collector but we shall instantly be told that the entire administration is a huge fraud. On the other hand, they will tell us what they will do. Had they been in power this or that would not have taken place, and instead we should have purity, honesty and reform. They will be as lavish in their promises as the maple of red leaves in October. What are the probabilities that they will be kept? They wish to pass the sponge over what they have done, and only wish us to listen to what they say.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

What is the record of this Administration? Taking the first great point which any government is bound to observe, has the Republican Party guarded the equal rights of the citizens? It is the very glory of the Administration that it has done so. It found four million slaves. It has made them men and women; it has united them in holy marriage; and they sit with us in our legislative halls. Doolittle and others talk of negro supremacy upheld by the bayonet. The negro has his vote; that is all his supremacy. How is it upheld by the bayonet? When it was found there was an organized terrorism at the South to trample the black man under foot, the Government simply kept its word. Frederick Douglass, who has known what slavery was and what it has been to his race, heard those words of Doolittle, and cried with trumpet tongue to his fellows: "To the negro the Republican Party is the deck, all else is the sea. Stand loyal to Grant." Amen, amen, cried North Carolina, in the first furious onset of the campaign, standing steadfastly Republican. After referring to the financial record, Mr. Curtis, in reply to the remark often made that Gen. Grant did not pay the debt, said that in the same sense he did not put down the rebellion. It was the Union Army that put down the rebellion, but Gen. Grant was its head. The prosperity of the country is owing to the confidence and trust of the people in the solidity of the Government. Mr. Curtis continued: It is not a great many years ago since a Lieutenant of the United States Army was stationed on the extreme frontier of Oregon. He had an observing mind—he had a thoughtful mind, and this he observed: Among "King George's men" the Indian was treated in a different way from the treatment he received from the "Boston men." If one of King George's men went away for a day among the Indians, he went unarmed and safely returned. If one of the "Boston men" went among the Indians, he never returned, or, if he did, it was with "no hair on the place where the hair ought to grow." The difference was, King George's man treated the Indian honestly; the Boston man cheated him. The Lieutenant is now the President of the United States, and his Indian policy is the result of his personal observations upon the frontier. Treat the Indian as a man, is the policy of the United States. Nearly 300,000 Indians are cared for by the Government. The Indian expenses have increased to seven millions. Gen. Walker tells why. It is because the Indians have been driven more and more from their hunting grounds. Therefore they raise their hand against the white race. But steadily the policy of the Government is having its effect.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Another cry is directed at what they call the abuses in the civil service of the country. But is it to the Democratic Party to which we are to look for improvement in this particular? I am free to confess, after a great deal of study and investigation, of all persons in this country who are known as bitterly opposed to reform in the civil service, none are more helplessly so than leading gentlemen who nominated Horace Greeley at Cincinnati. The present system came in with Gen. Jackson, who regarded all the offices as the plunder of the dominant party. When Gen. Grant was elected, he desired to effect a reform in this service; but when you reflect upon the enormous extent and the number of offices to be filled, you will see at once a personal acquaintance amounts to nothing, and the President must depend upon the representations of Senators and Representatives. A great many of the offices are of no importance. Out of 28,000 Post-offices 24,000 pay less than $100 a year. But they have become a sort of currency by which members of Congress pay their political debts. In all these appointments the Senate is responsible, as it confirms them; and it has also usurped the proper functions of the President by determining that no nomination shall be confirmed except it is favored by the Administration Senator from the State in which it is made. I have begged of a Senator to support a certain nomination, and he has replied that he should like to gratify me, but it would all depend on what the Senator from that State should say. The office of a Judge was vacant and the Senator from that State wanted a man appointed whom the President knew and believed to be unfit for the office. He nominated man after man, each being rejected—unquestionably because they were not acceptable to the Senator from that State; and the office remained vacant for more than a year. I have come to the conclusion that no thorough reform is possible without the co-operation of Congress, or until public opinion asks of every man nominated for Congress, "Are you in favor of a thorough reform?" and gets from him a categorical answer. The President is guided strictly according to the rules he has adopted, but no man knows the difficulties in the way. This principle is, however, adhered to that all positions shall be filled by ascertained fitness and not merely in consequence of political influence; and it is to my knowledge that the President has not removed any person from office solely on account of political considerations.

"RECONCILIATION."

One word further. We are told that this is a campaign of reconciliation, that we want peace and therefore we want a change in party. "Let us clasp hands over the bloody chasm," says Mr. Greeley. Very well; answer we. Who in this country has refused to clasp hands? Is it those men in the Southern States who opposed the new order of things? Is it those in the Northern States who morally supported them, or those men who have said equality for all shall be maintained at all hazards? Let us clasp hands! Yes, Mr. Greeley, we have sought to clasp hands from the moment of Lee's surrender. "I am against the policy of hate," says Senator Sumner. Fellow-citizens, the name of your great Senator, the name of Charles Sumner, shall never be mentioned by me except with affection, gratitude and respect. I do not forget—though for the first time I have come to that moment which I believed never would come to me in this life—when I, a Republican, should stand before you, Republicans, and, above all, Massachusetts Republicans, and have to speak to you of what Senator Sumner has said, in infinite sorrow. But I do not forget, nothing can blot from my mind the great past of your great Senator. I remember his illustrious services. I remember how for twenty years, during the very tempest of our politics culminating in civil war, in deadly peril of his life he stood erect, spotless in character, unswerving in his principles. I remember how, like the granite cliff, Charles Sumner opposed himself to the oceans of hate, to the oceans of slander, to the oceans of ridicule that came rolling in upon him, and were swept back by him into the impotent froth and foam. I remember those great services—and no departure of his from what seems to me the true faith, makes me forget it,—yet when Charles Sumner says I am against the policy of the Republican Party, I remember if any man has shaped the policy of the Republican Party it is Senator Sumner. If that policy be as he implies in those words, the policy of hate, he denounces his own work. He condemns himself. He it was down to the last days of Congress who urged and urged and urged the passage of the Civil Rights bill. He it was who in the most convincing and elaborate speech of the session asserted how much remained to be done. He it is, who in his letter to the colored men declares that the peace of the colored man is still in great danger, and he it is who declares that he will now trust all the great purposes and objects of his life in the hands of his most implacable enemies.

Fellow-citizens, never was a great victor in a great war marching in robes so absolutely spotless of injustice as the robes of the American people, organized into the Republican Party. When the war ended, the state of things at the South was very sad. Greeley has described the Southern mortification and rage. I thought he used strong language, but we know from what our feelings would have been if we had been conquered. I believe that pacification by the Republican Party would have proceeded quietly, and would have effected its end but for one fact, and that fact is the Democratic Party. It resisted every measure of reconstruction and called them unconstitutional. But just as fast as anything was done, the Democratic Party declared it ought to be undone. What would we have done if we had been in their position at the South had we discovered our own political allies still working with us? The people of the South cannot bear to give up. They believe their old political friends will unite in their behalf, and all that will have to be done is to carry their own States. They support Horace Greeley today, because they think he will bring a Democratic restoration. So long as this feeling exists, so long I believe reconciliation is impossible. In a word, I believe no reconciliation, that is to say, no perfect obliteration of all the wounds and sorrows of the war is possible until the Democratic Party finally disband. That is the source of all our woe, as it has been hitherto. It is an old Christian tradition that, when Christ was born, a voice is said to have rung along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, "The great Pan is dead." So on next November, when we hear, as surely we shall hear, that the Democratic Party of this country, which was the power of slavery, which was the power of rebellion, that has perplexed reconstruction—that that party is not only defeated, but disorganized, disbanded and dissolving. Then the glad heart of America will thank God that at last, at last, perfect reconciliation has become possible, because the new Union born of the war is unchangeably established. [Great applause and three cheers for the speaker.]

The Imperial Meeting and the Russian Press.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 6th inst., says: "The Russian newspapers have taken no notice whatever of the proposed journey of the Czar to Berlin; even the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the confidential organ of Prince Gortschakoff, only quotes the passage in the *Wiener Abendpost*, which describes the favorable effect produced by the news in Austria. The other papers, both semi-official and non-official, are totally silent on the subject. Evidently the meeting is not regarded with satisfaction by the national party. If they had their wish the alliance between Berlin and Vienna would have been directed against St. Petersburg, or else an intimate understanding would have been established between Russia and Austria alone. In both cases the 'great Slavonic policy' might have derived some advantage from the change. But the meeting of all the three Emperors at Berlin has totally upset their calculations. The decision of Russia not to precipitate the natural development of affairs in the East, and especially among the Slavs, is, to this party, equivalent to the abdication of her mission, and they are only silent because they dare not speak. The *Golos* seems to console itself for this enforced silence by making the humorous suggestion that the hundredth anniversary of the partition of Poland (the 5th of August) should be celebrated by making overtures to the Poles, with a view to reconciliation. It admits that it were the height of folly to believe in the possibility of Russianizing Poland, that the Poles have a right to exist as such; but it adds that they must abandon forever all idea of recovering their independence. If they will only do this, they will at once be promoted from the position of Russian subjects to that of Russian citizens."

Narrow Escape from a Bear.

A Halifax telegram to the Montreal *Gazette* tells the following, under date of Aug. 22:

"On Friday morning a daughter of Mr. Angus McDonald, of Concordale, near Souris, P. E. I., and another young girl, nine years old, returning homeward from the woods, came upon a large bear with two cubs eating a sheep. The bear turned upon and knocked her down, scratching and tearing her badly. The child, who screamed and clung to Miss McDonald, was also severely scratched about the head. Her father's house was a quarter of a mile distant, and Miss McDonald called loudly for assistance. The bear attacked and tore her again, and then returned to the carcass of the sheep, but whenever she called aloud, he ran at her and bit her. At length her brother and some young men heard her cries and ran to her assistance. The bear attacked them, but they being armed with sticks succeeded in driving him away. When they reached Miss McDonald they found the poor girl shockingly injured. Her arms, breast, shoulders and neck were torn and scratched, and her head almost completely scalped. One of her ears was drawn to her chin. She fought against the bear as long and bravely as she could. She was carried home, and it is feared cannot recover."

The Leading Emancipationists.

The absurd claim that Horace Greeley is "the leading emancipationist of the age," perhaps does not merit serious consideration, even to the extent which the Montrose (Penn.) *Republican* gives to it. But the concluding paragraph of its brief article is so well put that we quote it. It says: "Practically, the leading emancipationists of this country were Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. The former with the pen, the latter with the sword, wrought the work. But they would have been powerless had they not been sustained by the arms of a million of soldiers, and backed by the money, the prayers, and the moral support of other millions of men, of women, and of children, white and black, all over our free and happy land. Thousands and thousands of persons, whose hearts were always right, and their labors timely, were more 'emancipationists' than the blundering, vacillating H. G. Every true, blue-coated soldier, in helping Lincoln and Grant, became a partner in the real emancipation of 4,000,000 of human beings. Offsetting his good by his evil deeds, Mr. Greeley's share in practical abolition is not 'leading.' Indeed, the question may arise, whether he is to be credited with the freedom of one person out of those 4,000,000!"

DIAMONDS.

The New-Mexico and Arizona Excitement—Opinions of an Old Californian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRASS VALLEY, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1872.

Twenty-three years ago an immense emigration was pouring into California. By land and sea, across the desert plains, around Cape Horn, by the Isthmus of Darien, even from the Oriental nations of the Eastern World, thousands and tens of thousands of hungry gold-seekers rushed to the new Eldorado, braving the perils of a hitherto almost unknown journey, to seek their fortunes, and in hundreds of cases to lay down their lives from hunger, thirst and untold suffering in search of what to the masses proved an *ignis fatuus*. The burden of their song was:

"O, Susanna, don't you cry for me,
I'm going to California,
With my wash-bowl on my knee."

Excitement in search of gain is the great characteristic of the universal Yankee, and as some diseases are catching, other nations sometimes require the use of a little brimstone, or at least bitter experience, to cool their fevered blood and reduce the system to a normal state. And now that the gold fever has had its run, gradually resolving itself into something like an industrial pursuit, becoming thereby comparatively monotonous, some new excitement is needed to draw the crowd, to gull the thousands and fill the pockets of greedy speculators.

In consequence of this a diamond fever is in embryo, and the great field is opened in Arizona, where diamonds, rubies, sapphires, amethysts, (how pretty they sound and how glibly they run off the tongue,) exist in quantities which would shame Aladdin's enchanted garden and throw the author of the *Arabian Nights* into a paralysis for his commonplace gems. Why, the richest, the most dazzling gems are gathered there by the pint, quart, and (by and by) by the bushel. See Harpanding's, Roberts', Minor's, Fox's and McClellan's reports. Already the fever begins to work, the gulls are swallowing the dose, the stock speculators are rubbing their hands in glee, and the entrapped birds will sing, with a slight alteration—

"O, Susanna, guess you'll cry for me
When I'm starved in Arizona
With my wash-bowl on my knee."

That diamonds are found in Arizona and New-Mexico, I do not doubt, but that they exist in such quantities as these speculators represent, I look upon as only another Gold Lake humbug. Could they be found as plentiful as these "original" discoverers represent, they would be comparatively valueless, and become a drug upon the market. In the distribution of the precious metals and rare gems in the earth, it is found that Providence has so arranged these things that they are to be obtained only in comparatively small quantities, and with infinite labor, and it is their scarcity that gives them their great value. Make gold as plenty as galena, and it would possess no greater value. Make lead as scarce and difficult to obtain as gold, and it would be worth as much. Make diamonds as plenty as quartz crystals, their value would be about the same; and if diamonds can be gathered by the bushel in Arizona, even the great Kohinoor would be worth about as much as the colored glass so highly prized by the terrible Apaches.

"First catch your hare before you skin him." When you set your diamond you must find a purchaser, and when you get a quart or two you can't tell their value till you offer them for sale. If you get gold you can send it to the Mint, have it coined, and then you have your circulating medium in hand. I observe among the diamond operators the name of Gen. McClellan. My word for it he will make his money in the sale of stock, not in digging the diamond fields. He may win another Antietam in the stock market, but he will not follow up his victory by gathering the gems by actual conquest in Arizona. You will observe the tact of these diamond speculators in associating prominent names in these stock operations. It is a gilded bait for simple gudgeons. Arizona is comparatively unknown. It is a land of waterless desert, of bleak mountains and deep cañons. Here and there are beautiful valleys, but they are the exception. In some parts there is arable land, but to reach the so-called diamond fields, wide tracts of arid deserts are to be crossed, where hundreds have perished from thirst, where the thermometer rises to 120° in the shade, if a shade can be found, and where the warlike, bold, cruel and untamed Apache holds possession of his mountain fastnesses, and to which the experience of early emigrants to California would be but a play-spell. The Sacramento *Union* truly says: "As we have said in a former article, there is a great deal of misery in store for those who go hunting for the North American diamond fields without more definite knowledge of its locality." Arizona possesses valuable mines of gold and silver. This diamond fever may find its ultimate compensation in having its available territory settled by a hardy population, its mines developed, and its ungovernable and treacherous Indian hordes wiped out, but this will be a work of years, and all holders of diamond stock will probably have to wait till a second generation arises before they will realize upon their investments. And now a word in your ear—but don't mention it for the world; Let's you and I stick to our gold and silver mines at home, which we know will pay, with proper management, and let those who want to be gulled with fine stories and big names go and fight the Apache and perish on the arid deserts and waterless and treeless wastes of Arizona in their search for glittering stones, which have a doubtful value, after all. Why, I would rather have a good bona fide soap mine than a mile of diamond field, for then I should have something of practical and necessary use—something tangible. A good oil-well in Pennsylvania will pay better. For more than twenty years I have lived among the excitements of discovery. In every instance, there was a sort of Crœsus whirlwind attending every one. Everybody was to grow rich; everybody make their pile, and live the rest of their days in ease and affluence. Thousands more, caught up by the blast, whirled hundreds of miles away, with high hopes till the fury of the storm was spent, when it was found that a few, very few, had found good diggings; the masses fell to the earth impoverished in pocket, wretched in mind, and, one might suppose, wise in experience. But like the gambler who trusts to luck in getting his money back in trying the game again, many follow each new excitement, hoping to regain by a lucky strike that which they have so hardly lost. And so will it be with these diamond hunters. Months and perhaps years of struggling and suffering, if they live, only to be disappointed in the end. It is the stock operators who make the money, not the laborer, in the end. Better invest your money in known and tried fields rather than in Arizona diamond fields. My dear reader, I give you this advice gratis. I make no charge, and you may cut this out and carry it in your pocket without costing a cent, if you please. When you feel the diamond-itch, put this under your pillow and sleep on it. You will be cured in the morning. If the disease is too deeply seated even for calm advice, why then God help you—you are beyond the reach of my medicine. Diamonds rest *en pace*, (or paste.)

I don't want to bore your readers with the financial condition of California, but I saw a statement made in the Sacramento *Bee* about the condition of the San Francisco savings banks, which ought to open the eyes of depositors at least. It says: "The savings banks of San Francisco owe their depositors over forty millions of dollars, and have on hand only $1,580,000 to pay them with. It is doubtful if there is coin enough in the State to pay off the depositors." From all the sources of information I can get, there is much truth in the statement. Indeed, I think their liability is even greater. Now, what will be the result in the event of a financial crisis?

Their securities (real estate in and around the city) would be thrown upon the market, sales forced beyond the capacity of the coin deposits in the State, down go securities, banks, and all, and the devil to pay generally; ruin will spread the result all over the State. Is not this a strong argument in favor of adopting the national currency? I don't see what will save us in the end but the greenback system, and the sooner it is adopted in California the better. There is gold enough in our mountains to save San Francisco, and the State, and, with the faith of the Government pledged in a sound currency in general use, we can get it out.

"BISMARCK'S PEN."

The Life and Death of Dr. Abeken.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In Dr. Abeken, who died at Berlin on the 8th inst., Germany has lost one of its most useful and, at the same time, most high-minded and honorable public men. Dr. Abeken was of late chiefly known as "Bismarck's pen," but he was far more than that. His life would form a most instructive commentary on the history of Germany since 1830. He began life as a clergyman, and many English friends will remember him still as such at Rome, in the house of the Prussian Ambassador, Bunsen, whose devoted friend he remained through life. He was with Bunsen in England, at the time of the foundation of the Jerusalem Bishopric, and he published then several most learned essays in English on the ecclesiastical and political questions involved in this first attempt at a common action of the English and the Continental Churches. He afterward entered the Foreign Office at Berlin, and passed through the bright days of Frankfort and the dark days of Olmütz, always an independent observer, but at the same time a most trustworthy servant of the Ministers who were successively called to the helm during those stormy times. When Bismarck had once discovered his sterling qualities, he never again parted with him. During the whole of the late war Dr. Abeken was always either with Bismarck or with the Emperor. It was he who sent the famous Benedetti telegram from Ems, it was he who sent the last telegram to Versailles. He was never intended to act a first part, and it seemed to be his pride to work for others. His attachments were strong, and became sometimes a kind of hero-worship. There was something almost feminine in his devotion to his friends, in his utter forgetfulness of self, in his faith in characters which he had once learned to respect. He believed in a Divine government of the world, and did not believe in successes which are bought at the expense of principle. The Emperor of Germany will lose in him a faithful servant, Prince Bismarck a trusty friend, Germany a true patriot, and England, too, a sincere admirer and well-wisher. He knew both the strong and the weak points of the English character, but both in his personal intercourse with some of the most eminent statesmen of the time and in his close study of contemporaneous events he had seen too much of the bright and pure side of public life in England to allow himself to be carried away by the current of public opinion in Germany, which for a time professed to depreciate everything English. It was one of his opinions that the peace of the world could never be secure unless the German and English nations joined hands for the defense of the highest interests of mankind."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The harvest in Russia has turned out much better than was expected. The yield of corn in the Governments of Cherson, Saratoff, Kasan, Toula, Tchernigoff, Kuban, Perm and some parts of the Kingdom of Poland was quite up to the average; in Bessarabia it was pretty good, and it was unsatisfactory only in the Governments of Ekaterinoslav, Vologda, Olonetz and the Don. The tobacco harvest is very good, and there is abundance of fruit.

The Paris papers mention that on Aug. 13 a serious explosion occurred in the new offices of the Ministry of Finance, opposite the Hotel du Louvre. Four messengers of the department in which the scrip of the new loan is being stamped, were severely burnt, three of them now lying in a critical state. The material damage was not great, although several boxes of important papers were destroyed. The disaster was caused by an escape of gas, which had been perceived by the clerks on the previous evening, but no steps appear to have been taken to remedy it.

The London *Daily News* of Aug. 14 prints the following telegram: "Cardinal Antonelli has had a violent discussion with the Pope. The Cardinal declared that he could not continue to hold office if his Holiness persevered in his hostile policy toward the Italian Government. He, moreover, declared that unless the Papacy came to terms with the Italian Government, the Church must suffer even more severely than she has already suffered. Cardinal Antonelli then repeated the opinions which had been expressed to him by various diplomatists, and said that the policy of Pius IX. made his position equivocal, because he could not defend what he always disapproved. Cardinal Antonelli has, it is said, requested the clerical journals to abstain from publishing the Pope's speeches."

The *Eastern Budget* says: "Russia is preparing a new expedition against Khiva. The Government of St. Petersburg has long been dissatisfied with the independent airs assumed by the Khan of Khiva, and some months ago it sent him an ultimatum demanding a number of concessions which would practically reduce Khiva to the position of a dependency of Russia. The Khan received the messenger with Oriental politeness, heaping all sorts of honors upon him, and giving him two Russian prisoners, one of whom was a Colonel; but he paid no attention whatever to the terms of the ultimatum. The Government has accordingly directed the commandant of the Caucasus to reconnoitre the roads leading to Khiva, and provide provisions and transport for a corps d'armée to be sent into that country."

The *Soir* newspaper notices a singular branch of industry in vogue in the Quartier de la Villette, at Paris. It is that of a body of men who devote themselves to the rescue of dead dogs and old corks from the river or the canals near the city. The prices current for dead dogs, when their quality has not become deteriorated by a too long stay in the water, is from sevenpence to eightpence. The skin is worth five or six cents, the fat sells at about ten cents a pound, and the bones represent an additional five or ten centimes, according to weight. Old corks are considerably less productive. They entail washing, and sometimes recutting before they are presentable, and then they only bring a few sous per hundred. But the two businesses go together, and the *Soir* suggests that, when dead dogs fail, living dogs will, if carefully selected, bring just as much money.

The Paris papers publish the following as the text of the invitation issued by the Grand Council of the International Association to its adherents to attend the General Congress which is to be held at The Hague, on the 2d of September: "Citizens—The Grand Council of the International Association sitting in London, having resolved, in consequence of events which have recently occurred in France, to introduce great modifications into the statutes of the Association, has determined to invite all the adherents to the great principle to meet in a General Conference at The Hague. You are, therefore, invited to that meeting, where the citizen Karl Marx will read a report upon the various labors of the French, German, English and Russian sections. The citizen Rouvier, ex-member of the Paris Commune, Citizens Andrieu, Belley, Royer, &c., will also address the Congress. The meetings will be held in the Hall of Harmony, Rue des Lombarde, The Hague. The Secretaries of the Grand Council, French section, Lemousseau, Royer and Rouvier; for the English section, Edaly, Lindray and Hawe. The General Secretary, Karl Marx."

Cardinal Cullen has been entertained by the Roman Catholic clergy at Rostrevor at a dinner. The health of the Pope was drunk before that of the Queen on the occasion. The third toast was the name of the Cardinal, and his Eminence, in responding, said: "There have been storms and troubles and persecutions in times gone by. The seed was sown in sorrow by those who went before us. Now it is bringing forth good fruit." The Right Rev. Dr. Leahy also spoke on the part of the "Hierarchy of Ireland," and alluded to education, of which, in France, he said that "the spread of crime extended in proportion to the spread of education. Where education was most diffused there also was crime most diffused, not only the petty but the most atrocious crimes." The moral he drew was that the influence of the priesthood was the necessary element to prevent education from corrupting society. Dr. Leahy likewise observed that "the chasm between the wealthy and the poorer classes is widening in Ireland, and the Bishops and priests were most anxious to bring together the various classes."

A literary pilgrim writes to the editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*: "Incredible as the fact may seem, the public are now shut out from Rydal Mount, which, as all the world knows, was the home of Wordsworth during the most famous years of his life, and the scene of his death. On Tuesday last I found the gate of the beautiful cottage padlocked, and surmounted by a huge placard proclaiming that the ground was private, and that the public could not be admitted. The pencilled comments of disappointed pilgrims were not flattering to the author of the placard. Fortunately for myself, I had gone into the gardens by an open side-gate before I observed the notice, and so, in spite of the owner, I went round the poet's house and saw the wondrous view of Windermere from its doorstep. The house is at present tenantless, and is undergoing repairs; but no one happened to be present to hinder me from going through my devotions at the shrine of my favorite poet. As I wandered through the grounds, however, I was stopped by the growl of a dog. The owner had chained a cur in a spot where he could bite such pilgrims as myself. I ask the public, Sir, whether this is quite right? Because I go to see the place in which Wordsworth lived and died, am I to be bitten by an unaesthetic mongrel, and to be made, possibly, the victim of hydrophobia?"

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome reports an extraordinary occurrence at Torre del Greco. The Bishop of Ischia, a native of the place, recently died there. As his body was being conveyed to the cemetery—just, indeed, as it was about to enter the gates—messengers hurriedly came from the town to announce that the dead prelate was working miracles. The lame had been made to walk, the dumb to speak, and so on. The funeral procession at once turned about, the coffin was carried back to Torre del Greco, and the people along the line of route were urged to bring forth their sick that they might be restored to health. When the corpse was at length deposited in the church, so convinced were the crowd that the miraculous powers of the deceased attached to every shred of his clothes that they soon stripped the dead body of all its ecclesiastical vestments, and left it entirely naked. It was in vain that the church dignitaries endeavored to restore order. The people would not listen. At last the church bells began to ring violently. The crowd rushed out to inquire the cause, the building was closed, and soon after troops came and prevented all further disturbance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 15 says: "Strange scenes are to be witnessed in what Carlyle terms 'that monstrous tuberosity of civilized life, the capital of England.' That one family should collectively occupy one sleeping-room, is or ought to be a remarkable circumstance, but that ninety-two persons should sleep in three rooms is still more striking; yet it seems that such is actually the case at No. 1 George-street, near Worship-street. On Tuesday a witness called to prove an alibi in a case tried at the Middlesex Sessions, a woman who keeps a lodging-house on the premises in question, comprising three rooms and a kitchen. In the course of her evidence it was elicited that, although no one slept in the kitchen, the three rooms were shared by ninety-two persons as sleeping apartments, thirty sleeping in one room. Economy of space can hardly be carried beyond this point, unless people are stuffed up the chimneys, or allowed to repose in the cisterns and water-butts. The lodging-house, it was stated, is 'licensed,' and of course if the authorities approve there is nothing further to be said in the matter."

"At last week's meeting of the Wigan Board of Guardians," says the London *Echo*, "a case was brought forward relating to an extraordinary superstition in Lancaster. The assistant overseer of Ashton-in-Makerfield had sent to the Wigan Work-house a woman who gave the name of Catharine Collins, and who had been sitting all day on a doorstep, and was wholly destitute. She stated that she had come out of the Salford Work-house, on leave, to have the holy hand applied to her paralyzed side. Mr. Clarke, one of the guardians for Ashton, stated to the Board that hundreds of persons visited the township for similar purposes. The holy hand is kept by the Roman Catholic priest at Garswood, in Ashton township, and is preserved with great care in a white silk bag. Many wonderful cures are said to have been wrought by this saintly relic, which is alleged to be the hand of Father Arrowsmith, a priest who is said to have been put to death for his religion at Lancaster. When about to suffer he desired his spiritual attendant to cut off his right hand which should then have power to work miraculous cures on those who had faith to believe in its efficacy. The story of the unbelievers is that Arrowsmith was found guilty of a foul crime, and that the tale of his martyrdom and miraculous attestation to the truth, for which he suffered, was contrived for the purpose of preventing scandal upon the Church. The hand was formerly kept at Bryn Hall, now demolished, the ancient seat of the Gerard family, the present representative of which, Sir Robert Gerard, resides at Garswood."

GREELEY'S PLOTTINGS.

Further Particulars about His Correspondence with Seymour, Carmichael and Others, and His Shameful Quibbling—The Question of Rebel Pensions.

From the Binghamton Republican, Aug. 24.

The Greeley-Seymour letters are unfairly and dishonestly withheld from publication. Unfairly, because they involve the public interests of the people; and dishonestly, because, while they are concealed Mr. Greeley is quibbling about them, and misrepresenting them. They belong to the public; it is now almost a crime to withhold them. These letters of Greeley and Seymour, taken together, prove every essential fact we have asserted, of the disgraceful secret collusion of Greeley and the Democrats; and further, they show, as we propose to make plain; and beyond question, in good time, that Mr. Greeley's descent, his surreptitious plottings, involving the exact manner in which he should be pushed upon the Cincinnati Convention, are greater and worse than we have yet asserted. Mr. Greeley must produce his letters. He may forge other letters if he likes, and so attempt a new deception. Our purpose is to hold the case in our hands long enough to expose and punish the contemptible cheating the conspirators are not above resorting to. Meanwhile, Mr. Greeley nor his *Tribune*, nor any Democratic print whatever, can deny or assert anything in the premises, while the letters are concealed by the chiefs. Those letters are the sole argument of Greeley; to withhold them is confession; to produce them is confession—and conviction.

One matter in addition, today—that of rebel pensions. We have a clear case now, to the effect that Mr. Greeley committed himself last Fall in favor of rebel pensions, both in writing and by personal understanding. We now put the issue directly to Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune*. Readers will remember—

1. That in Greeley's first and only "authorized" *Tribune* denial, (July 22,) he did not mention the rebel pension matter, though he talked of many insignificant subjects, and "dodged" every charge, declaring that "the whole gist and force of the *Republican's* calumny" was the charge about Seymour being made Secretary of State!

2. That when Mr. C. S. Carpenter retracted his affidavit, so far as it related to his personal reading of the rebel pension letter, until the letters could be produced, the *Tribune*, (July 25,) said: "A Mr. Carpenter, of Oneonta, made the only averment of the least consequence in the lately paraded farrago of affidavits, &c."

[Will the reader observe the direct contradiction by the *Tribune*, of itself, and that, whichever statement of that paper is true, is fatal to its veracity and good faith?]

3. That when C. S. Carpenter wrote to Greeley demanding that he should distinctly say whether he wrote a rebel pension letter or not, the *Tribune* said he "lied" in the affidavit or in the retraction, and it refused in terms to say whether the letter was written or not. [Mr. Greeley was in or near New-York when the issue was evaded, in all the preceding cases.]

4. That the *Tribune*, in answer to Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin—the Senator having said that Greeley is in favor of rebel pensions, &c.—declared that C. S. Carpenter's affidavit was the only foundation for the statement, and that, in point of fact, no such letter was ever written. [Greeley was then making his New-England campaign.]

5. That Greeley, in Portland, talked about the rebel pension business, and declared that no Southerner had asked him for a pledge; but said nothing on the question whether he had had negotiations about pensions, or had really given any pledges. On this subject he was wholly silent.

This quibbling of Greeley and the *Tribune*—the repeated refusals of Greeley to meet a plain and direct issue with a direct denial, in a case where petty evasions are deemed necessary, on account of the gravity of the charge—would alone, if there were nothing else, settle the question of Mr. Greeley's guilt against him. But "in point of fact," as the *Tribune's* evasion of Senator Carpenter's charge reads, there is something else. Mr. Greeley is implicated in a rebel pension correspondence. The "views" of Mr. Carmichael; the fact that he wrote them to Mr. Greeley; that they included the rebel pension proposition; that Mr. Greeley's answer was regarded by Carmichael as embracing an acceptance of rebel pensions as soon as he understood its purport; that the letter of Greeley contained approving expressions not printed in the synopsis; that Carmichael in his subsequent interview with Greeley discussed the propositions of his letter, and on his return distinctly and earnestly declared Mr. Greeley's acceptance of rebel pensions as among the "compromises"—which said compromises Mr. Greeley thought ought to be adopted at once, and finally, are facts that can be proved upon strong circumstantial and direct evidence. In all this we take no account of Mr. Carpenter's affidavit; the case is complete without it.

We now come to the issue with the *Tribune* and Mr. Greeley. We demand a direct answer from the *Tribune*. Did Mr. Greeley authorize, or did he not, the statement that "in point of fact no letter of that (rebel pension) sort was ever written?" Or has the *Tribune* assumed to deny what Greeley refused to deny, both before and after its statement was made.

Yet, however interesting and significant the rebel pension issue is, it is only an incident. The great fact, now established, and that we shall establish again on new evidence, that Mr. Greeley secretly, clandestinely, and dishonorably treated with the Democrats, for their nomination last Fall; that he agreed to be their candidate long before Cincinnati; that he in fact procured their help and their nomination; and that he did this while he was at the head of a recognized Republican newspaper, which by its long record was especially committed to Republican interests; and that this treason was so deliberately, insidiously, and quietly carried out that it was not publicly known and admitted until months after it was consummated; and finally, that it involves and destroys Mr. Greeley's character for political honor and good faith among men of all parties—except, of course, Mr. Greeley is able to show that the charges are false. There is only one course open to Mr. Greeley. He has now to produce his letters! If he does not, the exposures will continue. We have the story of his plotting from a beginning that has not hitherto been made public. How it shall get to the country depends upon Mr. Greeley. We are willing he should retain such title, as it is now within his power to have, to the respect of the American people, through a voluntary explanation or confession.

Mr. Doolittle's Oscillations.

A New-York correspondent of the Portland (Me.) *Press* gives in a brief paragraph some interesting particulars of Senator Doolittle's tremendous and self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of "reform" and "honest government" in the past. He says: "Mr. Doolittle is an average specimen of the sort of reformers we are hearing from in these latter days. In 1856 he was a Democrat, and competed for a Congressional nomination in Wisconsin. He failed by one vote. The next day he joined the Republicans. Subsequently he entered the lists as a candidate for Senator. His competitor was Hon. Timothy O. Howe, then Judge, now Senator. There was a conflict between the State and Federal authorities. The law happened to be on the Federal side, while popular sentiment for the moment ran strongly on the other side. This was Doolittle's opportunity. True, he had committed himself strongly to the views of the supporters of Federal authority, but as it is with him now 'anything to beat Grant,' so it was with him then—anything to win. He jumped over with alacrity, and secured the seat. Judge Howe remained inflexible, but was chosen to the next vacancy, and has been in the Senate ever since. Doolittle's war record having been unexceptionable, he encountered no opposition when his term expired, and was re-elected. He acted with the Republicans till Johnson began to swing round the circle, and then he bolted. The result was that the people of Wisconsin had no further occasion for his services. He went back to the Democratic camp, was their candidate for Governor last year, and was badly beaten by one of your own Washburnes. And thus having been 'all things by turns and nothing long,' he reappears on the hustings to teach the people of the United States whom they should choose to rule over them. These be your guides, oh Israel!"

Brooks Seminary, Poughkeepsie.

Heads of families are not unfrequently embarrassed when they come to determine with reference to the education of their daughters, and in no respect so much as in selecting the seminary in which to place them, so difficult is it to obtain satisfactory information. While there are a great many schools of a high order in most respects, probably there are few that equal, and fewer still that as a whole excel, the Brooks Seminary at Poughkeepsie, New-York, a city on the Hudson, of extraordinary advantages in many respects, more especially as to health. Miss Johnson, who is at the head of the institution, is a lady altogether in her proper place, both as to qualifications as a teacher and as a general manager, while her corps of assistants are selected with judgment and from an extensive knowledge of the educational field. The buildings are nearly new, and so great has been the success of the institution that extensive additions are being made. Next door to Vassar, both in location and standing, and in some sort a preparatory school, it in some respects excels, and many would deem it superior to, that great institution. For thoroughness in discipline, attention to the wants, discrimination as to the capacity of pupils, and in its general arrangement, the Brooks is probably as nearly complete as it is possible to render a seminary—all of which is said from observation, and with some degree of personal knowledge.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

WASHINGTON IRVING, a great sufferer from Asthma, found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A Very Useful and Effective Medicine for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c., is DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, as it checks these complaints promptly, and exerts a healing and soothing effect on the bowels. One of my children when suffering from Diarrhea, was relieved thoroughly by this medicine, after a few doses, and from my own experience, I have reason to speak with great confidence about it.—*W. A. Weaver, writing from Rowe's Creek, N. C.*

The Third National Bank, of Baltimore, could not have been robbed had it been surrounded with E. HOLMES' ELECTRIC LINING, or envelope. Burglars are invited to experiment as long as they please on this electric protector by applying at the office, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $40, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In Newark, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 24, GEORGE H., son of Caleb H. Baldwin, deceased, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, 27th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 37 Miller-st., Newark.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, Aug. 24, SOPHIE DAVIS.

Funeral at her late residence, Palisade-av., Yonkers, at 4 P. M., 26th inst.

GARDNER.—On Friday, Aug. 23, ELIZABETH GARDNER, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel Van Reed, No. 98 East 4th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LYON.—At Yonkers, Aug. 23, WM. A. LYON, in the 73th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, Monday, Aug. 26, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the arrival of the 1¾ train from 30th-st., New-York.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Aug. 24, REBECCA ALICE, daughter of Edgar W. and Clarissa E. T. Moore, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 110 3d-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath evening, Aug. 25, 1872, IRENE ISABELLA MUMFORD, beloved wife of Wm. Mumford and daughter of Bartlett Griffing, aged 35 years.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 264 Carlton-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PROVOST.—CATHERINE, aged 75 years, widow of the late S. B. Provost, of Stamford, Conn.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 160 126th-st., Harlem, on the 26th inst., at 10 A. M.

POST.—At Quogue, Long Island, on the 24th inst., JOHN H. POST, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROXBROUGH.—On Saturday, August the 24th, after a short illness, ISABELLA, beloved wife of William Roxbrough, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 58 Gansevoort-st., on Monday, Aug. 26, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Derry *Standard* and Coleraine *Chronicle* please copy.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 24, at White Plains, MARIA SMITH, adopted daughter of the late Samuel B. Combs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner 39th-st. and Park-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1872, JONATHAN D. STEELE, aged 75 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 295 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

STRATON.—At Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 24, SARAH, infant daughter of Rev. E. M. Straton.

The remains will arrive at foot of Murray-st., Long Branch boat, at 12½ P. M. Monday. Friends are invited to meet at the wharf.

TIBBITS.—At his residence, Sand's Point, Long Island, Aug. 24, 1872, Capt. HALL J. TIBBITS, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Manhasset, Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock and return at 5. Carriages will be in attendance.

VAN ZANDT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, NELLIE GOLDER, daughter of Clarence L. and Mary E. Van Zandt, aged 7 years.

Funeral, on Monday afternoon, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 25 East 126th-st.

WARE.—At Union Hill, N. J., ELIZABETH WARE, Sunday, Aug. 25, aged 72.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, James Ware, at Union Hill, near Grove Church, New Jersey, Tuesday, Aug. 27th, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, from 12½ to 1 P. M.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1872.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George W. Wurts, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Rome, of the death, on the 12th of May, 1872, at Genoa, Italy, of MARIANNA OSBORN, late resident of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

GRAY'S CANTHARIDINE BEATS every other preparation for producing hair. Price $1. Depot No. 21 Lafayette-place, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters. W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 129 Fulton-st., near B'dway.

GRANT AND WILSON RATIFICATION MEETING.—The colored campaign clubs of the Twentieth Ward will hold a ratification meeting at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8 o'clock. Rev. H. H. GARNETT, Rev. W. F. BUTLER, Hon. JOHN H. WHITE, Dr. NEWTON, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. Come one, come all! AUGUSTUS T. BISHOP, President. J. G. [illegible], Chairman.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A ratification meeting and banner-raising, THIS EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8 P. M., of the German Republican Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Eminent speakers. Music by the Eleventh Regiment Band. FRED. KLEIN, President of the Club. LOUIS SCHRADT, President Arrangements Com.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at head-quarters, No. 121 Franklin-st., THIS EVENING, Aug. 26. JOSEPH C. SCULLY, Acting President. JAMES STACK, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK POLITICAL Banners, Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st.

POLITICAL FLAGS.—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 13 Warren-st. [illegible] & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday last, Aug. 24, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, the five-story and basement brick double tenement-house, 25 by 90, and lot 25 by 100, situate on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, to E. D. Brown, for the sum of $12,000.

REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The most interesting sale of real property that was effected during the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 17, was that of the Stadt Theatre property, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, which was sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, on Wednesday last, for the sum of $122,000. The other transactions which have been effected have not been sufficient in number or amount to indicate a return of activity to the market. Some few sales of west side and Boulevard lots have been reported, but beyond that which has been sold at the usual Supreme Court sales no real property has been offered at public auction. The City realty sold at the Exchange was in amount as follows: By Joseph McGuire, $122,000; by B. P. Fairchild, $10,000; by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., $13,000; total, $145,000, against the sum of $113,002 for the week previous. No auction sales of suburban property were held on any day of past week.

The auction sales proposed for the present week are not very numerous, and are principally of a legal character.

A comfortable house located in the suburbs of New-York, within easy riding distance of the City, is what a large number of persons are frequently seeking for. To such as are in search of healthy and pleasant location, that section of land known by the name of Richmond Hill, and which is located on Long Island, about seven miles distant from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, on the line of the South-side Railroad, is a healthy section of country, has abundance of pure spring water, the grade of the land is high, and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the ocean off Rockaway. The streets and avenues are handsomely laid out, and ornamented with trees and parks. The sidewalks are paved with Macadamized pavement, the land thoroughly drained, and the improvement in house property are numerous and of a very picturesque, elegant and comfortable character. The whole tract contains over 280 acres, which is restricted against nuisances. There are both churches, public schools and stores for the accommodation of residents. Take a trip out and examine the property.

This Week's Proposed Auction Sales.

MONDAY, AUG. 26.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the south side of Eightieth-street, 275.10 feet west of Lexington-avenue, 18.4 by 102.2.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, at the office at the Staten Island Railroad and Ferry Company, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, all the property, real and personal, belonging to the said Company, comprising the Staten Island Railway and its equipments and other appertenances, together with the steam-boats, docks, piers and landings of the Staten Island Ferry.

By James M. Miller, at 12 M., on the premises, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N.Y., eighty plots of land located on Union-avenue, Chateau Terrace, Hillside, Mott and Archer avenues, the same being part of the Mott and Archer farms. The property is within forty-five minutes of New-York and Boston Railroad Depots, at Tarrytown, located on high ground, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Clark, Esq., referee, the house and lot known as No. 63 Ninth-street, north side, 148.4 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 92.3½.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, five lots, each 20 by 100, situate on the north-east corner of Tompkins-avenue and Hetherspeen-street, Brooklyn; also, two lots, situate on the south-west corner of Tompkins and Willoughby avenues, each 25 by 100.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William M. Howland, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 100 Church-street, 21.2¼ by 78.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, east side, 169.8 feet north of Broome-street, 40 by 89.10¾ by 39.2.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, thirty-one plots of land located on Bergen turnpike and Moonarchie road, each plot containing from one to two and one-half acres; also, three plots of clay land, with buildings, on east side of Bergen turnpike. The above property is situate opposite the Ridgefield Depot on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, one and one-half miles south of Hackensack, N. J.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., referee, the premises situate on the north side of Fifty-second-street, 184.5 feet east of Second-avenue, 20.1 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George A. Brandreth, referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Twentieth-street, 392 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 23 by 74; also, the house and lot situate on the north side of Twentieth-street, 418 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 26 by 74.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of L. A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the two houses and lots situate on the east side of Third-avenue, 86.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street, 17.8 by 100 each; and also, the four five-story brick houses and lots situate on the south side of Sixteenth-street, 228 feet west of Avenue C, 25 by 63 by 103 each.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 141.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20.8 by 74.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Irvine W. Whitehead, Esq., referee, the plot of land situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 125 feet west of Third-avenue, 46 by 100.10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under the direction of John L. Thomasson, Esq., referee, four lots situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 112.11½ feet west of New-avenue, 25 by 100.11 each.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William C. Annan, Esq., referee, the lot and building situate on the north side of Sixth-avenue, 52 feet west of Avenue D, 22.9 by 41.

By James M. Miller, at Hoffman House, Sing Sing, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George A. Brandreth, referee, thirty-eight acres of land, located on road from Pleasantville to Sing Sing, Westchester County.

Exchange Sales Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

5 h. and l., No. 252 46th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x20x100	$12,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 112th-st., 100.11x200	$45,000
Carmine-st., s. s., Nos. 30 and 30½, 25x100	16,500
Rivington-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 75x100	32,000
Franklin-st., s. s., 46.6 ft. e. of Vandewater-st., 20.1x30.5x14x22.2	6,500
Washington-st., s. e. corner Horatio-st., [illegible] 74.10x25	30,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 169 ft. east of 1st-av., 25x100.5	5,000
St. Nicholas-av., n. w. corner 114th-st., 99.2x34.4 x10.6x60	25,000
8th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 88d-st., 25.6x100	40,000
Lease.	
Division-st., No. 150, 10 years, per year	$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

SEPTEMBER FREE LIST of City Houses, Lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, new complete City Map, &c.

No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 236 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 23d-st., 20 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 87 Cedar-st.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 25x58, lot 80 feet. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 236 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK. FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $60,000; unfurnished, less. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 236 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will be promptly supplied with purchasers, or responsible tenants, by leaving or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement Rooms G and H.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—BUILDING No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x122, and 84 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A FRAME house, containing seven rooms, gas and Croton water; desirable location; five minutes' walk from steam-boats, steam-cars and Third-avenue cars. Apply to W. J. DAVIDSON, No. 2,380 4th-av., Harlem.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $300 each. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story dwelling-house No. 153 Columbia-st., on Brooklyn Heights; part can remain on mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR WILL ADVANCE $25,000 or more in an exchange for City property, an elegant residence and fifty, or any part of 200 acres of land, on the east bank of the Hudson, above New-Hamburg; farm part will be sold separately if desired; the place has the appearance of an elegant park, and can be subdivided into several choice building plots; scenery unsurpassed; two graperies, hot-house, farmer's house, and all buildings in perfect order. Address J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 20x80, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,

No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

M. RAMOS, President.

ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $6,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale in block. O. N. CUTLER, No. 58 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence, free of incumbrance, with cash, for a house in this City. M. DUNN, No. 208 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND-ST. —To let, the three-story and basement store, size 30 x130 feet, with alley entrance on rear; extra fine lofts, high ceilings and patent elevator. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, Nos. 77 and 79 Bowery.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, ten minutes' walk from depot, for one or two years, with possession at once, house partially furnished, containing eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, two sitting-rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; two acres ground and gardens, with stable if desired. Rent low to good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st., or JOHN CASHIN, on premises.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND THOROUGHLY furnished house, lot 13x100 feet; rooms full size; possession immediately; lease until May, 1873, $220 per month; undoubted security required. No. 110 East 24th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST [illegible]-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; rent, $18 per month; family private.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT —District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made in the above-entitled matter on the 2d day of August, 1872, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, at the Lodi Print Works, so called, in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the estate of said bankrupts, mentioned and described in a certain mortgage of said Lodi Print Works to B. J. Libby & Co., bearing date the 15th day of April, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, free and clear from the incumbrance of said mortgage, and free and clear from any and all other incumbrances, said estate being all those two certain lots, tracts or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, and the machinery thereon or therein, whether the same be fixed or movable, which premises are situated in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The first lot beginning in the south-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the easterly line of a street of forty feet in width running along the westerly line of said lot; from thence running (1) north forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes east, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot along the easterly line of said street; thence (2) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seventy-nine hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly and southerly by other lands of said Robert Bennie, and westerly by said street.

The second lot, beginning at the south-easterly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the public road leading from Paramus to Acquackanock; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes west, one hundred and ninety-three feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (2) north twenty-two degrees and forty-one minutes east, seventy-two feet and three-tenths of a foot; thence (3) north sixty-five degrees and forty-three minutes west, one hundred and fifty feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north thirteen degrees and fifty-nine minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet to the centre of the Saddle River Brook, then returning to the place of beginning; from thence running through the centre of said public road (5) north eighteen degrees and fifty-eight minutes east, four hundred and fifty-four feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (6) still through the centre of said road, north twenty-two degrees and forty-eight minutes east, three hundred and fifty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot; thence (7) north sixty-seven degrees and twenty minutes west, to the centre of the Saddle River Brook; thence down stream through the centre of said brook, the several courses and distances thereof to the end of the fourth course. Bounded southerly by other lands of said Robert Bennie, known as the Lodi Chemical Works; westerly by the middle of said Saddle River Brook; northerly by other lands of said Robert Bennie, and easterly by the centre of said public road. Also, all the buildings and erections upon said lot, with all machinery, boilers, fixtures, engines, copper rollers, and other apparatus used in printing, bleaching, dyeing and engraving. Also the dam and all the water-rights and privileges connected therewith or appurtenant thereto, as now constructed, erected and used, with the privilege of entering upon lands of said Robert Bennie, adjacent to said dam and water-rights, for the purpose of cleansing, repairing and rebuilding the same.

Excepting and reserving to the said Robert Bennie, his heirs and assigns, a right of way over the lands taken and occupied by the railroad-track leading from the Lodi branch of the Hackensack and New-York Railroad to the Lodi Chemical Works, as said track is now laid down and located, with free leave and liberty at all times to pass and repass in, by and over said track, with engines, cars and trucks, and also the right to enter and repair said track with workmen and laborers.—Dated the 5th day of August, 1872.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal.

By J. L. BAILEY, Deputy.

ABBETT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Aug. 22, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 29th inst., for the following Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds:

$50,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1873.
$50,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1874.
$50,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1875.

Certificates to be issued in amounts of $5,000 and $10,000 each.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

"BISMARCK'S PEN."

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long,

Entirely Within the

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued Interest, *giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.*

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Financial Agents of the Company.

ELIZABETH CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

NO. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past-due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $135,280.97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 36,127 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company upon the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,423.14, or at the rate of $294,089.38 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. *per annum* on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

DARVIN BROS.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

Sole Financial Agents in the East.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 11, 1871, BY H. KENNEDY & CO., Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, certificate number 1,470 for ten (10) shares of the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, (in New-York.) The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to them at their office, No. 11 Broad st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway to aid in building its EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (125 miles) to the Mississippi River, at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (32 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 156 miles are already finished and 120 miles graded; the whole line, 217 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I. B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 420 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 349,330; valuation of real and personal estate, $151,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,000,000; value of farm products, $26,573,000, and live stock, $18,349,000; to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value. THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the entire Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than 1,200 miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west distances are materially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only on completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at 90 and interest, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE

Land Grant Sinking Fund

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY,

Yielding over Nine per Cent. on the Investment.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.

SHEPHERD KNAPP and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these Bonds are in every respect first-class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 127 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 19th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York. For sale at par and interest by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A LOW PRICE.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company.

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz. Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running, seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1, and the entire road will be completed during the coming year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago business to obtain for the profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

These Bonds bear 8 per cent. gold interest, payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, being nearly 10 per cent. upon the investment, and yielding 60 per cent. more income than Governments.

The Road is completed and in operation, twelve miles of which pass through the celebrated

BLOCK COAL FIELD OF PARKE COUNTY.

Present price for a limited number of Bonds now remaining unsold, 97½ and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine-St., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,768,000 STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sums of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS of Stock of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK, authorized by chap. 136, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900	[illegible]
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK, authorized by chap. 58, amended chap. 238, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900	100,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK, (County,) authorized by chap. 383, sec. 7, Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1877	[illegible]
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, authorized by chap. 330, Laws of 1871, payable in thirty years	[illegible]
WATER STOCK OF 1870, authorized by chap. 383, sec. 6, Laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them, respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are nine feet in depth, a large business will be created so soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,

Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,

50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD,

(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION,)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 90¼, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security unrivaled. For further particulars apply as above.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF SILVER ISLET, LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

A dividend of three dollars ($3) per share has been this day declared upon the stock of the above-named company, payable on the 5th day of September next to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th instant to the morning of Sept. 6. Checks for the dividend will be mailed to parties entitled to the same.

C. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August, 1872, at his office, No. 160 Broadway. JAMES TERRANCE, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., Payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1872.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED interest due on the Montclair Railway Company first mortgage bonds, Sept. 1, 1872, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster on and after Sept. 2. E. B. LOW, Treasurer.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 130th-st., 100th-st., Astoria, 88th-st., and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 130th-st., 100th-st., Astoria and 88th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 130th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 88th-st., Astoria, 100th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 130th-st. and 100th-st. Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 130th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 9:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 88th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the popular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schuetzen Parks at Astoria, Christ. Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 22d, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 23d, [illegible] A. M.
Friday, 23d, [illegible] P. M.	Saturday, 24th, [illegible] A. M.
Saturday, 24th, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th, 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th, 2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th, 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 29th, 10:00 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, [illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]
Monday, [illegible]	Sunday, [illegible]
Tuesday, [illegible]	Monday, [illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]	Tuesday, [illegible]
Thursday, [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Friday, [illegible]	Thursday, [illegible]

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points North and West.

Special train to Saratoga and Sharon every evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 26th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Nyack, Tarrytown, [illegible]; ADELPHI, 4¼, for Englewood, [illegible]; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M. Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, plaintiff, against GEORGE BENJAMIN MICKLE and his two children, Andrew Mickle and George Mickle, Caroline Augusta Lee and A. Nason Lee, her husband, Andrew M. Lawrence, Mary Lawrence, William B. Lawrence, [illegible] Lawrence, Louisa T. Lawrence; also Henry E. Lawrence and Frances E., his wife as guardians of said five last-named defendants; also Caroline A. Townsend, Louisa M. Townsend, Laura S. Townsend, John Townsend, infants, and Theodore Townsend as guardian of said four last-named defendants; Hannah R. Lawrence and Edward A. Lawrence, her husband, and Effingham Lawrence, Julia Lawrence, Augusta Lawrence, George Lawrence and Mary Kemble Lawrence, her children; also Hannah T. Lawrence, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of William E. Lawrence, deceased, and Frederick N. Lawrence, husband of said Hannah T.; also James N. Platt, as trustee, under the will of Rachel Miller, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, with the Clerk of this Court, on the 15th day of July, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 42 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 18, 1872. EDWARD MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 42 Wall-street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE, JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, THEODORE F. JACKSON, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS G. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 113 East 16th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON, THOMAS M. ASSON, Executors.

JAMES GREELEY, Proctor Executors, No. 53 Nassau-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

R. S. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,

at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR.

With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW, for sale; best make; or would sell a portion. Call or address No. 204 West 38th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM LIVERPOOL.
Scotia.....Wednesday, Aug. 21 | Algeria.....Saturday, Aug. 24
Java.....Wednesday, Aug. 28 | Persia.....Saturday, Aug. 31
China.....Wednesday, Sept. 4 | Calabria.....Saturday, Sept. 7
Russia.....Wednesday, Sept. 11 | Scotia.....Saturday, Sept. 14
Cuba.....Wednesday, Sept. 18 | Batavia.....Saturday, Sept. 21

Passengers believing WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $90 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return Tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given on Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. Freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Engineers' orders must be countersigned by the Company's agent, and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to be indorsed "Cunard Line." Bills of lading for connection with Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

E. CUNARD, JR., GEORGE YONGE, Agent, 4 Bowling-green. Agent, 10 B'way.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Persons or families desiring to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveller from all trouble and annoyance, in procuring the best apartments, in procuring passports, in facilitating the passage through the custom-houses, in procuring the best accommodations, in procuring the best conveyances, in procuring the best guides, in procuring the services of interpreters, in procuring the best servants, in procuring the best seats at the Opera, Theatres, Concerts, and in procuring the best places in the Cathedrals. Competent courier, trustworthy, obliging and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue de Castiglione, Place Vendôme, Paris.

FORBES, THOMAS AND BRADLEY, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIPS sailing at the end of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. BLOOM.....Sept. 30
MERIDIANA, Capt. WEST.....Oct. 31
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUMBERTAGE.....Nov. 30

Passage money, $80 and upward, according to accommodation. Freight, $1 per cubic foot. Bills of lading and other information can be obtained on board, or of the Company's agent, No. 10 Broad-st.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 3:30 P. M.
EGYPT, GLASGOW.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Glasgow.....Wed'day, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, Lawson.....Wed'day, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner.....Wed'day, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage.....$80 and $90, currency.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Aug. 28, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WORRALL.....Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 18, at 7 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 25, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FERRIS, C.S.....Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.

Steerage passage, $30, gold. Office, No. 20 Broadway, Rm. 20, ground floor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAM LAURIN, No. 10 Wall-st.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE FIRST CABIN PASSENGER STEAMER SAILS FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all points in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other line or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.
SATURDAY STEAMERS. | WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Aug. 31 | Iowa.....Aug. 28
Russia.....Sept. 7 | Britannia.....Sept. 4
Anchoria.....Sept. 14 | Anchoria.....Sept. 11
Italy.....Sept. 21 | Caledonia.....Sept. 18
Caledonia.....Sept. 28 | Olympia.....Sept. 25
Anchoria.....Oct. 5 | Tripscene.....Oct. 2

Steamers Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Leroy-st.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $50 and $55; excursion tickets, $110; steerage, $30; children, half; infants, $5. Cabin tickets at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices, 7 Broadway.

ANDERSON BROTHERS & CO., 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from North River, foot of Warren-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$80 | To London.....$32
To Paris.....$90 | To Paris.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route are the following will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....Pumoyne.....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.....Limaire.....Saturday, Sept. 28
WASHINGTON.....Roussin.....Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including Wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$80 | Second cabin.....$50
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most convenient, cheap line, avoid the expense of crossing the Channel, and the discomfort of changing cars in England, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA, UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for the Mail Steamers between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of the undersigned steamships, full-powered iron clippers will dispatch every month as follows:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

The steamer ST. MARY will be ready to leave Saturday, Sept. 21.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure from twenty trips of this Company's steamers.

For freight or passage, apply to the Agents, being paid to insure the comfort of passengers, only until owners.

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to Agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 5 Broad-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, (VIA PANAMA.)

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, LAS NICARAGUA, MEXICO, PORT DE MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave this port and Panama on the 1st and 16th of each month, or the next day following when the 1st or 16th falls on Sunday.

Steamer CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. R. P. COFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on the morning of Sept. 1, for Aspinwall and Panama with Steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. — touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of both each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Buenaventura, Mazatlan, San Blas, San Angel and Guaymas, and at Panama with steamer PARAGUAY, which will leave San Francisco August 21, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage and freight, and all other information, apply at the Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. H. PARY, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The magnificent new screw-ship VIBILIA, 2,000 tons, Capt. G. H. L. Rabbe, is intended to sail on or about SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1872, from Pier 46 North River.

The above-named vessel has the capacity for the India and China service, and has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of first and second-class passengers. The Vibilia is fitted up with piano, and will, this voyage, be supplied with every comfort, &c., besides carrying an experienced surgeon and stewardess. For freight or passage apply to

BRUCE & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexico Mail Steamship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Skerrett.....Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Hatch, (Havana only).....Wednesday, Sept. 4
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman, Thurs., Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 55 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, BY CONNECTING AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, THE STEAMSHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8, East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 6 South-st.

BUTTONWOOD, Capt. CROWELL, THURSDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
For sale or freight or passage apply to E. LOWDER, Agent, No. 9 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ERICKSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Engineers' orders must be countersigned by the Company's agent, and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to be indorsed "Atlantic and Gulf Railroad." Bills of lading in connection with Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

E. A. ALLEN, Agent, No. 10 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, 10 B'way.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Persons or families desiring to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveller from all trouble and annoyance, in procuring the best apartments, in procuring passports, in facilitating the passage through the custom-houses, in procuring the best conveyances, in procuring the best guides, in procuring the services of interpreters, in procuring the best servants, in procuring the best seats at the Opera, Theatres, Concerts, and in procuring the best places in the Cathedrals. Competent courier, trustworthy, obliging and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue de Castiglione, Place Vendôme, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session Begins Sept. 11.

First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.

Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 633 Broadway, or on application at

A. ARMSMAC, A. M., Principals
D. A. BOWE, A. B.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. MILITARY drill and tactics. A safe, healthy, happy home for young boys. Address

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

GESNING INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Will reopen SEPT. 11.

For particulars or prospectus address the Principal,

MISS S. M. VAN VLECK.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

BENJAMIN ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. C. SEARS, NO. 22 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.

Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.

Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 36 MADISON-AV., between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL, Merchantville, N. J., Four miles from Philadelphia, (formerly located at Princeton, N. J.) Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 18. Send for Circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. 220 a pupil; 20 boys; 2 teachers; tuition, board, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Free.

BIGGS, FORTER & CRAMPNER'S FAMILY SCHOOL, For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, N. Y. Begins Sept. 19. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y. Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MARY J. BEARS, English, French and German Day School for young ladies and children, No. 127 East 46th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS TAGGERTS'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Pittsburg, Pa., will reopen Sept. 17.

THE LILLY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-LONDON, CONN., will reopen Sept. 18. JOHN E. LILLY, Principal. Terms reasonable. Refer to Hon. Geo. Ticknor, Testimonials from Gov. Buckingham, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Rev. Reuen E. W. Beecher, Rev. Dana, and presidents of Yale and Trinity.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, 106 Montague-st., Brooklyn, E. D. A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. Will close Sept. 19; for circulars, applications can be made at No. 128 Montague-st., or by letter, &c.

DEAN & WEST, Principals.

MRS. E. A. SILVY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S,) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Applications may be made by letter or personally as above.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. Address Rev. E. M. CAMPBELL, Principal. Excellent advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. E. M. RAUSCHER, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 49 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A daily class in which pupils, whose parents or guardians can receive all their musical, social, the care of a teacher will be continued.

MISS JAUPON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 7 East 45th-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chilliers, &c.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, (formerly Marvin's,) Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical Boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, spaces large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 18. For catalogue, address R. S. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cards; will open Sept. 18. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GOBY, Summit, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 9. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 3. S. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLER.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER Protestant French Institute FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY, NOS. 128, 130, 132 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 11. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnastics, Military Drill.

Gymnasium with full details. Terms sent Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. C. SYMONDS WILL open his school for boys at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institute will find his terms extent to which to prepare.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. Finish return for next term of Sept. 11, 1872.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages for all technical "finishing" thoroughly. Building new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full catalogue, sent on application. Address REV. J. H. TWICHELL, D. D., Rev. Marie Mott, Lyman Ely, John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell, Rev. E. B. Wheeler, D. D.

PROFESSOR BELLE'S FEMALE ACADEMY, 1 Pine-st., near Broadway, accomplishes students, and is a school of accomplishments, and is a school for young ladies. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars containing prices, &c., sent on application.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

LESPINASSE'S POST WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at LESPINASSE'S, No. 3 Union-square, or BRENTANO'S, No. 5 Union-square.

G. LESPINASSE, 113 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1864. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 664, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. GARRETSON, NO. 9 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK, will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 38 West 18th-st., New-York. Address as above.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, Seabright, N. J., reopens Sept. 18. Address, at No. 14 East 18th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French Boarding School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS VAN WAGENEN will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 18 East 40th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

GIHARS INSTITUTE, NO. 15 EAST 45TH-ST., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Terms, with separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cards and comfortable. PAUL S. GIHARS, Principal. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 23 Union-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes the best facilities for a thorough and liberal education. Instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College, Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply to the College.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 19. For the Annual Report, containing improved Course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college or business, and for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, bed, washing and common English for thirteen weeks, beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. H. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 17 EAST 45TH-ST., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address by letter until Sept. 9.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 18. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad.

O. H. SHEARS, A. M.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 5 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass. J. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys. Superior in its location, buildings and educational advantages. Reopens Sept. 18.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL." FOR Children, Fifth-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Kindergarten for Ladies. Established 1867. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss H. M. OGDEN, Prin., 15 West 24th-st.

MISS CANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md., established 1841. Miss CANNON is assisted in the musical department by her sister, Miss LOUISE CANNON, the celebrated PIANISTE, from London.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; moderate terms. Conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

MISS E. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 19. For circulars address the Principal, 49 Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

MESDS. DURRIEU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 715 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 18; no public exhibitions or examinations.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av. opens Sept. 18. Circulars at the Office, with full information, sent on application or Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MRS. H. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS ANN BEECKMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWALK, CONN.—MISSES MERWINS French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—PLEASANT home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Address REV. A. D. SHEPARD, Flushing, L. I. Address S. S. HASTWELL, M. A., Unionville, Ct.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson; commences Sept. 4. S. S. SEAMLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Superior music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 4. Mrs. ELIZA STARKWEATHER, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. C. F. HUMPHREY'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 24. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Prin'l. Term opens Sept. 9. 39 dep't's. 15 instructors. Twelve miles to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHELTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 2.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 Park-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HEDGE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Fort Edward, N. Y. Fifteen teachers. A native French teacher resides in the family.

Misses PEARL, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. O. C. WHITE, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dev. Cole, D.D., late Greek Tut. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 664 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BOTHER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 3. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS T. E. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 20 East 16th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 2.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 49 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. 109th Year begins MONDAY, Sept. 16.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / G. M. CAMPBELL, A. B.

Young men thoroughly fitted for business by a full course of competent instructors. Classical, Commercial and Primary Departments. French, German, Spanish and Drawing. No extra charge. Students refitted; rooms large, light and airy, with improved accommodations. Gymnasium containing full parallel bars at the school and backstairs.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 107 Madison-av., corner 28th-st. This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Patent Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELIE CHARLIER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. For twenty-five young ladies. Home and school advantages unsurpassed.

G. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S, No. 43 and 45 West 45th-st., Reservoir Park, New-York. English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 18. Beautiful grounds (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen. Single rooms if desired. Information through circulars and quality may be obtained at any time at the above address.

Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 478 Broadway, is now open day and evening for search in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen call equate private rooms.

MLLE. ROSTAING'S English and Day School for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence, No. 25 WEST 53D-ST., Near 5th-av. and Central Park.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the TRANSLATION of the MODERN LANGUAGES. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 42 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WALCOTT'S English and French Boarding and Day School, with special course preparatory for Vassar College, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., will reopen Sept. 11. For circulars address the Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 26 East 26th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will re-open on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 159 East 34th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: Presidents Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Peckham, Esq., Gen. Joseph C. Ogden, Rev. E. E. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 23.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 16th year. The School will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse's. Prof. Prevost, Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 53½ West 32d-st., corner Broadway, opens Sept. 18. Boys prepared for the leading colleges; thorough English and mathematical instruction; German a part of the course. Circulars at the Office.

References: Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the rooms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 478 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 23D-ST., will open SEPT. 24; number limited; a few received into the family. Terms for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above. ANNA C. BRACKETT, ELIZA M. ELIOT.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,234 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL and Mathematical teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City references of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 144 Waverley-place.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL'S ENGLISH, French and Spanish Day-school for young ladies and children, (Kindergarten Department,) will open THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1,211 Park-place, (4th-av.,) third door from 85th-st. Application may be made by letter or personally.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND A HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. Beard, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J., the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York.

Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., fits boys for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. Rev. O. S. METCALF, superintendent.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA, (LATE Tarrytown Seminary,) NEW-YORK, beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

BRADFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 9, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS E. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 16.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MISS S. S. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 758 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Brattle

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Detailed Statement of the Treasurer's Receipts and Expenditures.

Aggregate Amount of Contributions to Date, $18,900 25.

Total Amount Expended for Excursions and Relief, $10,289 17.

Cash Balance on Hand, $8,611 08—Interesting Statistics of the Fund—The Picnics of the Present Week.

We present today our customary weekly statement of the Children's Fund, as made by the Treasurer, the items being published precisely as they appear on his books. The Fund has now been in existence fifty-one days, during which time fourteen excursions have been given to the poor children of the City, and relief extended to all of those who were unable through sickness to attend, and who could be reached. The aggregate amount received in contributions to the Fund up to Saturday night was $18,900 25, of which $10,289 17 have been expended, leaving a balance of $8,611 08 in hand. Of this balance over $2,000 will probably be expended during the present week for excursions or on relief.

These accounts give, of course, only the cost of the work performed, without any of the details so necessary for a full appreciation of the movement, its scope and character. On the fourteen excursions already given, 11,830 children have been carried out of the City for a day's holiday. Besides these there were 1,647 adults present, making a grand total of 13,477 persons. The amount expended for these excursions was $7,671 64, the pro rata expense for each individual being fifty-six cents. This low figure was only reached through the liberality of railroad and steam-boat owners, and the dealers from whom we have obtained our supplies.

In the relief movement, the details of the work are quite interesting. During the six weeks that the four relief districts have been in full operation, there were 24,402 visits made to families, and of these there were 2,339 families who needed relief and were supplied. The number of children furnished with provisions was 5,243, besides 374 adults. The number of medical visits made by the physicians acting under the Fund was 1,247, besides 161 made gratuitously. The number of families at present receiving relief, on stated weekly allowance, is 313, in which 1,240 children enjoy the benefits of the Fund. The number of children remaining under medical attendance is 94, and of the whole number so far attended 613 have been restored to health. All of this work has been performed at an expense of $2,617 13.

Today the fifteenth TIMES excursion will take place, when a very large number of children from the west side of town will participate. The St. John's Guild of the Eighth Ward, having been so successful in procuring poor children for our excursions, have extended their labors in that direction into the Third and Ninth Wards. They expect today to report at the foot of Spring-street with over 1,400 children, who will be drawn from the Wards already mentioned, together with many others in the Fifth and Eighth Wards, who were disappointed on former occasions. In order to aid the Guild in getting these children together, we shall give the excursion in their name. The children will report under the guidance of the visitors of the East-side District, on the pier at the foot of Spring-street, by 8 o'clock, and will march on board to the music of the Governor's Island Band. Long before that hour our steward, Mr. James Proctor, and his assistants will be on board preparing the food for the day. We shall today profit by the kind offer of Mr. H. B. Crossett, the owner of the Wyoming, he having tendered the steamer for the picnic at half price, thus making the amount contributed by him in barges and steamers to the Fund over $700. As soon as the party are all on board, the steamer will proceed up the Hudson River to Iona Island, Messrs. Hasbrouck & Bushnell, the proprietors, having tendered us the free use of their island for the day. The usual bill of fare in the shape of sandwiches, milk, cake, lemonade and ice-cream will be furnished to the children. Superintendent Kelso has detailed eight officers to accompany the excursion. Extra and large life-boats have also been engaged to guard against accidents.

On Friday next the sixteenth excursion of the series will occur, when another large body of children, drawn from all sections of the City, will cross the North River to Hoboken, where they will embark on a special train on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. The party will proceed to Boonton, New-Jersey, accompanied by the full brass-band from Governor's Island. This excursion has been arranged at the request of the citizens of Boonton, and the farmers in that neighborhood, they having generously offered to entertain the boys and girls. The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the citizens of Boonton will be headed by the Mayor and the Town Council, and we understand that extensive arrangements are being made for feeding and entertaining the children. Thousands of sandwiches and home-made cakes will be provided. The farmers will furnish ample supplies of fruit and milk, and the citizens of the town are erecting triumphal arches in honor of the occasion. All that our Manager will furnish on that day will consist of lemonade and ice-cream. Judging from the indications, this excursion will be a most interesting one.

The following contributions to the Fund were received on Saturday:

Humanity	$25 00
Bessie, Mary and Charlie	20 00
Grandma	5 00
Mabel	5 00
Little E. and T. at the sea-side	5 00
Belle and the Little Buster	1 00
From one who has but little to give	50
Total	$61 50
Previously acknowledged	18,838 45
Total	$18,900 25

We have to acknowledge, as a contribution to the Fund, a large amount of printing, executed by Messrs. Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, for Relief Districts, the value not being known, in the absence of any bills.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

CR.

July 9, deposited with cashier	$2,230 25
July 10, deposited with cashier	270 00
July 15, deposited with cashier	2,476 82
July 17, deposited with cashier	804 00
July 18, deposited with cashier	1,394 42
July 19, deposited with cashier	382 50
July 20, deposited with cashier	689 70
July 21, deposited with cashier	444 00
July 22, deposited with cashier	1,702 50
July 23, deposited with cashier	962 50
July 24, deposited with cashier	505 00
July 25, deposited with cashier	544 25
July 26, deposited with cashier	349 25
July 27, deposited with cashier	344 25
July 29, deposited with cashier	516 25
July 30, deposited with cashier	455 00
July 31, deposited with cashier	365 00
Aug. 1, deposited with cashier	1,078 00
Aug. 2, deposited with cashier	387 25
Aug. 4, deposited with cashier	145 00
Aug. 5, deposited with cashier	446 71
Aug. 6, deposited with cashier	263 00
Aug. 7, deposited with cashier	142 00
Aug. 8, deposited with cashier	189 85
Aug. 9, deposited with cashier	53 00
Aug. 10, deposited with cashier	233 50
Aug. 12, deposited with cashier	54 00
Aug. 13, deposited with cashier	226 00
Aug. 14, deposited with cashier	19 00
Aug. 15, deposited with cashier	28 55
Aug. 16, deposited with cashier	50 00
Aug. 17, deposited with cashier	31 50
Aug. 19, deposited with cashier	33 50
Aug. 20, deposited with cashier	39 05
Aug. 21, deposited with cashier	75 75
Aug. 22, deposited with cashier	73 00
Aug. 23, deposited with cashier	62 79
Aug. 24, deposited with cashier	61 00
Total	$18,900 25

MONEY DRAWN FOR EXPENSES.

DR.

July 9, to cash	$320 25
July 10, to cash	370 00
July 15, to cash	420 10
July 16, to cash	180 55
July 17, to cash	100 00
July 18, to cash	300 00
July 22, to cash	200 00
July 23, to cash	400 00
July 23, to cash	160 00
July 24, to cash	50 00
July 25, to cash	500 00
July 27, to cash	750 00
July 29, to cash	250 00
July 31, to cash	700 00
Aug. 2, to cash	500 00
Aug. 3, to cash	400 00
Aug. 5, to cash	400 00
Aug. 8, to cash	150 00
Aug. 9, to cash	530 00
Aug. 10, to cash	300 00
Aug. 12, to cash	100 00
Aug. 13, to cash	712 12
Aug. 16, to cash	557 57
Aug. 17, to cash	300 00
Aug. 19, to cash	400 00
Aug. 20, to cash	500 00
Aug. 22, to cash	300 00
Aug. 24, to cash	400 00
Total amount to date	$10,300 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Excursions.

Aug. 17—Expenses for twelve excursions, as published Aug. 19	$6,506 90
Aug. 19—Two boxes of lemons and cartage	18 37
Aug. 20—Coffee	1 50
Aug. 21—Barge and wharfage	101 00
Cake	62 50
Sandwiches	145 65
Ice-cream	46 90
Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	29 00
Ice-cream	13 75
Life-boat	8 00
Extra boat	4 50
Dinner for Police	6 00
Extra labor	7 45
Small stores	11 50
Ice—two excursions	10 00
Cartage	9 50
Petty cash on excursion	8 80
Aug. 22—Five dozen plates	8 88
Aug. 23—Box of lemons and cartage	8 87
Coffee and tea	4 50
Stationery	2 00
Citric acid	7 00
Cartage	50
Aug. 24—Barge and wharfage	101 00
Sponge-cake	30 00
Sandwiches and charcoal	150 00
Ice-cream	52 50
Milk	16 25
Ice	5 00
Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	30 50
Life-boat	8 00
Extra boats	6 50
Swings at grove	15 00
Dinners for Police and band	12 00
Extra labor	7 35
Small stores	12 75
Petty cash	9 20
Total	$7,671 64

FOR RELIEF.

Special Items.

Aug. 7—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$147 78
Aug. 20—Paid doctor's Family special contributions	15 00
Aug. 24—Paid doctor's Family special contributions	76 25
Total	$239 03

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

East-side District.

Aug. 17—Accounts to date, published Aug. 19	$762 06
Aug. 24—Otto H. Coop, provisions	24 70
Aug. 24—M. L. Butler, provisions	22 85
Aug. 24—H. H. Gebben, provisions	20 65
Aug. 24—H. Albem, provisions	20 25
Aug. 24—Nicholas Schroeder, provisions	10 55
Aug. 24—T. M. Sanderson, provisions	7 30
Aug. 24—Dr. Lang, 76 visits	38 00
Aug. 24—J. P. Bliven, medicines	10 55
Aug. 24—Dr. Crampton, 85 visits	42 50
Aug. 24—A. Hill, medicines	19 15
Aug. 24—A. E. Chandler, Assistant Superintendent	3 00
Aug. 24—Incidental expenses	1 50
Total	$982 56

West-side District.

Aug. 17—Accounts to date, published Aug. 19	$339 61
Aug. 24—James Nelson & Son, groceries	33 11
Aug. 24—Alexander Ford, baker	31 84
Aug. 24—William Thurman, medicines	22 85
Total	$427 41

Down-town District.

Aug. 17—Accounts to date, published Aug. 19	$227 07
Aug. 20—Daniel Mooney, undertaker	41 50
Aug. 24—S. Burkhalter's Sons, groceries	50 91
Aug. 24—J. D. Gilmor & Co., bread and milk	31 88
Aug. 24—Carriage for patient to hospital	5 00
Aug. 24—Paid doctor's wife	1 00
Aug. 24—Mrs. Alhys, visiting	1 00
Aug. 24—Errand boy	3 00
Total	$363 36

Up-town District.

Aug. 5—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$17 34
Aug. 16—Printing German cards	7 00
Aug. 16—Dr. Doner, (54 visits)	27 00
Aug. 16—Edwards & Cameron, groceries	9 92
Aug. 16—Charles F. Bussin	16
Aug. 16—J. Foster, meat	1 70
Aug. 16—Myer & Kuhn, provisions	27
Aug. 16—Beckman & Culver, groceries	7 28
Aug. 16—Albert Baker, provisions	9 61
Aug. 16—Physical Nourishment Society, provisions	9 75
Aug. 16—C. G. Buckholtz, medicines	8 50
Aug. 16—A. Dieterick, medicines	2 00
Aug. 16—A. Briggs, relief	1 80
Aug. 16—G. Viering, relief	8 32
Aug. 16—G. Marshall, groceries	21 52
Aug. 19—Dr. Doner, (36 visits)	18 00
Aug. 19—Edwards & Cameron, groceries	7 47
Aug. 19—Physical Nourishment Society, provisions	22 01
Aug. 19—E. Radeke & Co., groceries	1 77
Aug. 19—G. A. Seabold, groceries	18 88
Aug. 19—G. Marshall, groceries	52 16
Aug. 19—A. Baker, groceries	16 96
Aug. 19—C. F. Bussin, groceries	6 83
Aug. 19—J. Foster, meat	12 34
Aug. 19—Myer & Kuhn, provisions	2 45
Aug. 19—Emer & Abend, medicines	4 93
Aug. 19—Beckman & Culver, groceries	58 06
Aug. 19—J. M. Vannett & Son, undertakers	17 00
Aug. 19—C. G. Buckholtz, medicines	5 70
Aug. 19—A. Dieterick, medicines	5 45
Aug. 19—Athos & Sons	40
Aug. 19—Dr. Powell, (9 visits and medicines)	8 10
Aug. 19—A. Haas & Sons, meat	4 45
Aug. 19—E. Radeke & Co., groceries	17 99
Aug. 19—Incidental expenses	1 00
Aug. 19—J. Haskell, groceries	6 84
Aug. 19—Car-fare for visitors and children	17 00
Aug. 24—Dr. Doner, (17 visits)	8 50
Aug. 24—M. L. M. Peixotto, 100 prescriptions	11 95
Aug. 24—Ernst Radeke & Co., groceries	2 77
Aug. 24—Dr. Powell, (3 visits and medicines)	3 75
Aug. 24—E. Radeke & Co., groceries	7 15
Aug. 24—Smith & Co., groceries	2 49
Aug. 24—J. A. & J. B. Brackell, medicines	1 38
Aug. 24—China and Japan Tea Company, provisions	2 75
Aug. 24—Edwards & Cameron, groceries	5 50
Aug. 24—Dr. Powell, (23 visits)	11 50
Aug. 24—J. D. Ferguson, car-fare, postage	7 12
Aug. 24—Albert Baker, provisions	28 30
Aug. 24—George Marshall, groceries	55 78
Aug. 24—R. H. Buck, car-fare	4 25
Aug. 24—Emer & Abend, medicines	2 42
Aug. 24—J. Foster, meat	12 67
Aug. 24—Beckman & Culver, provisions	51 81
Aug. 24—Incidental expenses	75
Total	$644 67
Total relief expenses	2,617 53

RECAPITULATION.

Treasurer's Account.

Total excursion expenses	$7,671 64
Total relief expenses	2,617 53
Aggregate disbursements by Treasurer	$10,289 17
Balance in hand	10 83
Total	$10,300 00

Statement of Fund.

Amount of fund to date	$18,900 25
Drawn by Treasurer	10,300 00
Balance	$8,600 25
Deposited with Trust Company	8,500 00
Balance in hands of TIMES Cashier	$100 25

Saturday's Excursion.

The fourteenth excursion of children taken from the purlieus of this City, under the management of the NEW-YORK TIMES, occurred on Saturday last, and was among the most successful of the series. There were on board the barge Sarah Smith 1,265 children, and seventy-two mothers with infants. These, with the forty-one teachers, the TIMES staff, assistants, band, and crew, made a party of over 1,400 persons, who were taken up the Hudson River to Excelsior Park.

The majority of the children were collected from the shanty region on the west side of the City above Thirty-fifth-street, a portion being embarked at Forty-eighth-street and the remainder at Seventy-ninth-street. To these were added several boys from the Fourteenth Ward, collected through the managers of the St. Barnabas free reading-rooms in Mulberry-street, and who were taken on board at Christopher-street. A large portion of the children were German, and amused themselves all the way up the river with dancing to the music furnished by the Governor's Island Band.

On arriving at Excelsior Park the children set up a shout of joy, and after being served with their dinner (a breakfast of sandwiches and milk having been given out as soon as the barge left Seventy-ninth-street) the crowd of happy juveniles went on shore, the boys as usual rushing into the water to bathe, while the girls entered the grove in search of vines, &c., with which to decorate their hats. Punch and Judy, dancing to the music of the band, skipping and scupping, furnished amusement enough for the three hours the little ones remained on shore, and at 5 o'clock the whistles summoned them to return to the barge, where the whole party were regaled with cake and lemonade.

The return trip was delightful, during which each person was supplied with ice-cream. By 8 o'clock in the evening the far up-town children were landed at Seventy-ninth-street, all pleased with their day's trip, and before 9½ the balance of the shanty children disembarked at Forty-eighth-street, those from the Fourteenth Ward being brought down to Christopher-street.

Comments of the Press.

From the Newbury Index.

One of the noblest achievements effected by a newspaper has been accomplished by the NEW-YORK TIMES in organizing and conducting picnics for the poor children of New-York City. Such an undertaking should be encouraged by every one on all sides. Large contributions and donations have been daily received until the sum has swelled to upward of $16,000. Quite a number of excursions have already been given, to fine groves up the river, enabling thousands of children—and not only children, but delicate mothers—to enjoy, many of them, probably, for the first time, the pleasure of a day's rest or a romp in the green fields and shady woods. Such a noble and charitable undertaking needs only to be brought prominently before the public to enlist the sympathies of all, and all honor to the TIMES for commencing and carrying on such a good work.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The TIMES poor children picnic enterprise has proved a noble success. Nearly $20,000 have thus far been contributed to the cause, and fourteen excursions have taken place, under the management of the TIMES people, giving a happy day to each of 14,000 children. Two more excursions will wind up the fun for this year, the last excursion being appointed for the 30th inst., when the children will be taken to Hoboken, and thence, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Boonton, to enjoy the hospitality of the good people of that town.

ON THE WATER.

The Last Boat from Coney Island on Sunday Evening.

In spite of the accidents to the bathers at different points along the coast last week, there were numerous bathers at Coney Island yesterday. The arrivals, both by rail and boat, were very numerous all day long, and when the sun was near the horizon and the clouds began to be tinged with crimson, the sky to be barred and flecked with red cirri, there were still crowds of lingerers upon the beach and in the water. The hotels were all filled with consumers of roasted clams, and the speculative organ-grinder from New-York was still tooting a melancholy air. The steamers at the point whistled shrilly in vain, for the people would not hurry themselves, knowing from long experience that the steam-boat men would not stir while there was a quarter visible in the distance. At 6½ o'clock the two boats started, fairly laden to the gunwale with human freight. The Sedgwick being a tolerably large boat did not run much risk, though the sea was quite fresh and there was a considerable swell about the Narrows. But the Olyphant was by no means a bed of roses for a nervous man. She rolled in a way that was simply alarming, and her entire crew were busy shifting ballast from side to side to meet the exigencies of the moment. There were some roughs, some swindlers, and some pickpockets mixed up as usual with the decent folks who came with their children to enjoy the sea air and the tumbling in the surf. But things were much too uncomfortable for people to feel speculative, and therefore the representatives of the dangerous classes subsided. Once inside the Narrows the swell was greatly diminished, and the gangs of men fore and aft, who were handling the ballast were released from this very arduous task. Then the swindlers, feeling somewhat safer, came to the front and tried to get up a little game. A youth of about nineteen, with a most repulsive physiognomy, in which bashfulness and brazen impudence were curiously mixed, wearing very seedy country clothes, and having in his whole manner, shape, and style the aspect of a rowdy from some New-Jersey village, attempted to make a little money. He produced six little boxes like those in which Gillott packs his pens, and in one of these he deposited four $1 bills. "Now," said he, in a hoarse sort of whisper, to a knot of young fellows who were exactly like him, only shabbier, "this is only a friendly little game by which I'll give any genman a chance to win his beer money. Any man can choose one of these boxes for twenty-five cents. Any genman as would like to venture can freely examine and try if these bills are counterfeit. Twenty-five cents is all I ask for a chance to win $4." Gabbling on in this style, he shook up the boxes in his greasy felt hat and presented them to a confederate for inspection. Just at this critical moment one of the confederates who surrounded him became aware that there was a policeman on board who was eyeing the little game with much composure, waiting for the production of money on either side as an overt act which would justify him in arresting the crowd. "Cheese the game, there's a cop," one of them whispered to the leader, and he immediately stowing his boxes into the pocket of his ragged pantaloons mingled with the passengers at the other end of the boat in an unconcerned manner. From the circumstance that all the parties who were concerned in this new game were evidently country boys, it is probable that the monte men who used to skin the unwary have gone into politics and accepted office under Wood and Blumenberg, the great thimble-riggers.

Difficult Surgical Operation.

A German, named Martin Leghus, of No. 82 Main-street, Brooklyn, has been suffering from a painful abdominal disease for the past five years. The disease had reached that stage known as "strangulation," when it was reduced by the process of taxis. Yesterday morning, strangulation again set in, and Leghus applied to Dr. Vandewater, of the Centre-street Hospital, for relief. Leghus was examined, and a large inflamed tumor was discovered in the scrotum. He was then etherized, and for an hour and a half Drs. Vandewater, Bruce and Hardy endeavored to reduce the hernia, but without effect. Prof. J. W. Gourley, of Bellevue, was called in consultation, and an operation was deemed necessary to save Leghus. Accordingly, an incision of six inches in length, beginning in the groin and extending to the scrotum, was made, laying bare eighteen inches of strangulated intestines. To replace this in its natural position was found impossible, as a large sanguineous humor had formed around the intestine. This was punctured, and the blood allowed to flow. The effort to replace the intestine again proving abortive, a delicate incision was made, and the orifice was sufficiently enlarged to allow of proper replacement. The wound was then sewed up, a compress and bandages applied, and the operation successfully closed.

Yorkville Police Court.

On Saturday Mr. Wm. Balmer, of Morrisania, while riding on a Fourth-avenue Railroad-car through the tunnel, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $237, by a stranger who stood beside him. He discovered the theft, and when the car emerged from the tunnel tried to seize the suspected thief, who jumped from the car and ran off. Mr. Balmer followed him, but was stopped by a suspected confederate of the thief, named Philip Wilson. Balmer chased the thief through Thirty-third-street, when, gaining on him, the latter threw away the plunder and escaped. Wilson had, however, been secured in the meantime, and on being taken before Justice Coulter, was held to answer, and locked up in default of bail.

The Swamp Gang Again—Shooting Affray in Frankfort-Street.

Another shooting affray among members of the notorious Frankfort-street or swamp gang of ruffians took place last night. The gang is divided into two rival factions—those who belong in Frankfort-street, from Vandewater to Pearl, and those who belong in Frankfort, from Vandewater to Chatham. One faction is led by two brothers named McCabe, while two brothers named McBride hold sway over the other. About two weeks ago one of the McBrides, named James, shot James McCabe. He was arrested at the time. It was, however, thought by the Police that a man named Lavelle did the actual shooting. McCabe recovered, and McBride was convicted in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced to State Prison by Judge Bedford. Last night while the other McBride, who is named Charles, was walking up Frankfort-street alone, he was met at the corner of Rose-street by John McCabe, alias "Bucky" McCabe, a brother of the James McCabe before alluded to. McCabe, who lives in No. 8 Vandewater-street, was accompanied by a young thief named Simon Thomas, and one James O'Connell, alias "Dick Carr." McCabe, on seeing McBride, at once drew a revolver and fired twice at McBride, failing to hit him. The men then clinched, when McCabe struck McBride several times over the head with brass knuckles, cutting him severely. While McBride lay on the sidewalk he was kicked and beaten by Thomas and O'Connell. Officer Cortlander, who, from the bad management of the precinct, could not have been near the scene, then arrived and conveyed McBride to the Park Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Vandewater. McCabe, Thomas, or O'Connell had not, up to a late hour, been arrested.

SPAIN.

An American Arrested on a Charge of Complicity with the King's Assassins—Fresh Claims for Damages in Prospective.

Madrid (Aug. 18) Correspondence of the London Echo.

An episode in the proceedings relative to the assassination cause has just occurred. It appears that on the very night of the crime a foreigner had held forth, in the Café de Platerias, to the groups around him to the effect that King Amadeus was of no use at all to the nation, that all nations were at the present day sufficiently civilized to do without Kings, and more to the same purpose—using very expressive language to convey his meaning.

From the moment that the wisest of Judges discovered that a foreigner had spoken as above, he attached great significance to the fact, and evidently deemed that he had discovered the mot d'ordre for clue to the great mystery, and that foreigner, or some foreigner, must be arrested. He, therefore, forthwith telegraphed to all the Governors of Provinces in Spain, and in the adjacent islands, ordering them to arrest any foreigner whose conduct seemed at all suspicious to them. Unfortunately, all foreigners are suspicious characters in this European China. Let them only present themselves in any of the inland provincial towns at a distance from Madrid, and they will be followed about the streets by the women and children as though they were some strange wild animal, and it is well for them if they escape being stoned. In this case, a veritable lamb sacrificed to the judicial zeal of a determined Magistrate. Just eight days ago, La Correspondencia conveyed to the Spanish world the welcome intelligence that a North American, suspected of complicity in the attack upon the King, had been arrested in San Sebastian. Such a windfall! The whole matter was made clear in a moment. The negreros, of Cuba, pounced with delight upon the tidings, and immediately demonstrated how it was a purely filibustero conspiracy to murder the King, and that filibusteros, and only they, could have been the guilty parties.

The facts are that a worthy and most respectable American citizen, named Nathan Peake, agent of the well-known house of Colton & Co., of New-York, had come to Spain for the purpose of selling maps on commission for that firm, and after having finished his business in Madrid had gone to Santander on business also, and as well for the purpose of embarking there for England, whither he was going also on commission business relating to some Spanish iron mines. He proceeded from Santander to San Sebastian on the steamer that was to convey him to England, and was arrested at the latter place at 10 o'clock of the morning on which he arrived. Upon reaching the prison he was searched, and all his papers, as well as a small pocket pen-knife, were taken from him. He was detained there all day until 1 o'clock the next morning, when he was aroused from his slumbers and set at liberty. He went to his hotel to continue his night's rest, but was conscious that a spy had been set to watch his movements.

The next morning, at an early hour, he was again arrested, and without one word, thus far, from any one, as to why he was subjected to such treatment, he was ordered to take the train, under the custody of two Civil Guards, and proceed to Madrid, paying his own fare, or, in the alternative, to come on foot all the distance. He demanded permission to communicate with his Minister or with his Consul, and, as well, to telegraph to friends in Madrid, and solicit legal advice, but he was refused one and all of his requests.

Upon arriving at Madrid he was immediately conducted to the presence of the Judge, who, without then examining him, or affording him any explanation as to why he was thus outraged, remanded him to prison. The Magistrate, when it was convenient for him to do so, then questioned him as to his name, profession, country, where he lived, and what he was doing on the night of the 18th of July, and who knew him in Madrid. The persons mentioned by the victim were summoned, and their declarations coincided perfectly with his account of himself, and he, having been confronted with all the waiters at the Café de Platerias, none of whom recognized him as the foreign orator of the night in question, his prison-doors were at last opened, and he set free by an alguacil without one word of an apology or condolence from the mistaken Magistrate for all the wrongs, humiliations, and outrages he had suffered.

One of the gentlemen to whom Mr. Peake referred for testimony in his favor, a Spaniard, but understanding English perfectly, went, in obedience to the summons sent him, to the office of the Judge. Upon arriving, he was ushered into a large apartment, where sat his Honor in state, surrounded by his staff of clerks, writers, &c. After making his obeisance to the authority and having been requested to take a seat, the gentleman in question, after a gloomy interval of silence, was astounded and perplexed at the Judge's asking him in the gravest and most measured tones if he knew a person by the name of Nah-tahn-pay-ah-kay. He begged pardon, and requested a repetition of the singular name. It was repeated more clearly and in a still graver tone by the Judge; but the witness, after a few moments of profound reflection, wondering the while whether he was suffering from an acoustic delusion, declared that he had never even heard such a name pronounced in the whole course of his life. A few indications on the part of the Judge, however, assisted the friend in discovering that the above remarkable combination was but the pure and unadulterated Castilian pronunciation of Nathan Peake.

A Spaniard, upon being set at liberty after an ordeal of this kind, would, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, have gone quietly home, glad to have escaped so cheaply from the fangs of the justice of his country; but our North American is not of this way of thinking. As soon as he was free he proceeded immediately to the Judge's office, and after requesting his passport, which had not been returned to him, he informed the Judge that he was going to proceed against the Government for damages for unjustifiable imprisonment and detention for the space of ten days, the expenses he had incurred, besides the indemnification due for the outrage done him. The Judge, for a certainty, had never in all his life heard of any such reclamation, and appeared to think the American deranged. In evident perplexity, he answered that all that was not any part of his business, that he had discharged him, being all he was bound to do, and bade Mr. Peake good day with incontinent haste.

The American, at this stage, in a moment considered himself free to leave Madrid and continue on his journey; but on reflection he remembered that the order for arresting the suspicious foreigner was still extant, and he, being enormously tall and a personification of a certain American type, would be sure to attract the attention of the Government officials still on the alert to catch the expiatory foreigner, and would, as likely as not, be arrested at the first railroad station and sent back to Madrid again as the foreign conspirator, Nah-tahn-pay-ah-kay. He has, therefore, concluded to wait until some other foreigner is arrested, and then make the most of his time to escape forever from Spain and its Judges. He is, in the meanwhile drawing up his charges, but is again unfortunate in that both the American Minister and Secretary are absent from Madrid at the present moment.

A CORSICAN TRAGEDY.

A Young Wife Murders Her Husband—Result of Jealousy—The Trial and Acquittal.

The Paris *Figaro* reports a remarkable trial held at the Court of Assize at Bastia, in Corsica, on the 8th inst. The accused was a young and exceedingly pretty woman, allied to several of the best families in the country, well educated, of irreproachable morals, known to possess a dreamy and tender nature, and yet this scarcely more than a girl killed her husband, in an access of jealousy, with a ferocity perfectly savage. It appears that she was married at eighteen years of age to Carlo Bonavente, and before three years had elapsed she discovered that her husband was carrying on a liaison with Maria Fanti, a young governess to her infant child. Having discovered the guilty pair at midnight, Lucia Bonavente shot her husband dead. In the course of the trial the accused lady made the following statement:

"A very few days after the arrival of Maria at Castelmore I was left in no doubt of the relations between my husband and that girl; I was not speaking of her, but of him; it is him that I reproached—at first tenderly and tearfully; asking him what I had done that he should cease to love me, and he put me off with a smile and a jest. It was then that I thought of poisoning myself, but I remembered my little daughter, and I had not the courage to abandon her. Indeed, I decided to suffer without speaking; I still hoped that my husband would leave Maria and return to me. I should have pardoned him for all, but he did nothing. I discovered that the scandal was well known, not merely to my own servants, but to all the country round. Some pitied me. Others mocked at me. I could confide my troubles to no friend; even my mother had been very unhappy in her domestic life, and I did not wish to reawaken bitter reminiscences. That state of things lasted for a month; then I made one more endeavor. I pleaded with my husband again to send Maria away. Not only did he reiterate his refusal, but he declared that if the girl went he would follow her. I humiliated myself upon my knees to him. Oh, I am certain he could not have done so, but at the moment I believed in it. All was useless. I went on to threaten; he replied by bursts of laughter; and from that day he made no concealment of his love for Maria, who stayed at Castelmore doing nothing, for I had taken from her, of course, the charge of my child. On the 6th of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, I saw them together in the park, and, losing my senses, I went into my husband's study, whence I took a revolver, decided upon avenging myself, not on her only, but also upon him. I went down-stairs, but they had come in by a back way, and I found my husband at table, playing with his child. I tore her from his arms, indignant that his polluted lips should sully the forehead of that infant. He began joking with me, and I do not know how I resisted the impulse to kill him on the spot, for I had the pistol in my bosom. God willed it otherwise, however. The next day, mad, desperate, feeling that I was being carried down some deadly descent, I took Maria on one side. I implored her to go away. I offered her all the money and every jewel I possessed. I wept. Nothing availed. The girl met me with the hypocrisy that she did not understand what I was referring to; that she would only leave the house on the orders of her master; and that she was about to become the mother of his child, as she had long been his mistress. Finally I left, to seek one last explanation from my husband. He had gone to Ajaccio, and did not return until dinner-time next day. During the meal we did not exchange ten words, and I retired to my apartments, with the intention of going back to the dining-room so soon as my child was asleep. What did he do, upon the first syllables I addressed to him? He answered me insolently, and quitted my presence, refusing to listen further. I returned to my chamber, and thence, through the window, I saw Maria conversing with him in the park. I had not the slightest doubt that this dialogue signified a rendezvous for the night. I put out my light and waited. I waited, hoping that I was self-deceived, calling upon heaven to help me, I declare. I was determined no longer to bear this humiliation or this grief. But about half an hour after midnight I recognized the step of my husband on the landing and on the staircase leading to the second-floor, where Maria's bedroom was situated. What time afterward elapsed I cannot tell, because my head was on fire. It may have been ten minutes, or it may have been an hour. All I remember is that, hearing no sound, I went upstairs. With one hand I held the candle I had lighted, with the other a key, which opened Maria's door, not a key which I had made myself, but a duplicate one, such as is used in most houses, to open the doors of the servants' rooms. The revolver was all the while in my breast. I opened the door noiselessly, and when I saw my husband asleep in the arms of this girl I thought I had the right to vindicate my own honor as an outraged wife and mother. I fired once, perhaps twice, nothing else. I know no more. I loved him so!"

Evidence was taken, and, after an eloquent speech for the prisoner, the President summed up; the jury retired; ten minutes later, they returned, with an unanimous verdict of acquittal. Lucia Medelli (Bonavente) was instantly ordered to be set free; an immense crowd shouted its joy over the decision; the exonerated murderess dropped swooning into her mother's arms, and the social critics cry *Tue la!*

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Emma Ostrander, aged five years, residing at No. 37 Broome-street, died, yesterday, from burns received on Friday last.

The members of the German Landwehr (militia) Verein met at the Turn Hall yesterday afternoon, when new uniforms were distributed.

James Kunt, eighteen years old, of No. 230 East Twenty-ninth-street, had his foot crushed between a ferry-boat and pier at the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, yesterday morning.

Minnie De Forest, of No. 17 South Fifth-avenue, was held by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing Bella Williams over the eye with a knife, in $500.

The Grand Officers of the German Order of the Harngari, yesterday, installed a new lodge, with appropriate ceremonies, at No. 58 Orchard-street. The new lodge is to be known as Jupiter Lodge, No. 283.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Charles Bancroft, of No. 205 West Thirty-eighth-street, was held by Justice Cox to answer in $300 for biting a piece out of the cheek of David Logan.

A post-mortem examination made, yesterday, on the body of Mrs. Margaret Dykes, who was fatally clubbed by her son, Joseph, at her residence, No. 442 West Twenty-eighth-street, showed that her death resulted from exhaustion consequent on the injuries she received.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels and the White Star steam-ship Republic, both of which vessels left Liverpool on Aug. 15, and Queenstown on Aug. 16, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days than those previously at hand. The managers and officers of the White Star line are once more entitled to our thanks for valued additions to our foreign files.

BROOKLYN.

The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday morning, floating in East River, at the foot of Elizabeth-street.

Catharine Murray, residing at No. 77 North Ninth-street, E. D., was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. The cause of death is not known.

Charles Dugan, aged forty years, was found in Clinton-avenue, Saturday evening, prostrated with heat. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Richard Kelly and Anthony Carney were arrested, Saturday night, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Edmund Hayes, on the 17th of August. They were held for trial.

John Davis, residing in King-street, who stabbed his little daughter in the hand, had a fight with a man named Dunn, and attempted to stab an officer, on the 11th inst., was arrested yesterday morning. He will be examined on Saturday, the 31st inst.

LONG ISLAND.

A reunion of the members of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, will be held at Peconic, Long Island, on the 10th of September next, the tenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. The programme includes a clam-bake.

Riot in Jersey City.

Early yesterday afternoon the loungers that on Sunday gather around the drinking saloons in Jersey City, met in that of Patrick Roach, at the corner of Morgan and Henderson streets, where, soon after dark, a fight broke out between Hugh J. Mulloney and another of the patrons of the place. The noise raised by the fighters and their backers drew large crowds to the door. Officers Bowe and Hull came also and entered the place to quell the disturbance. They attempted to arrest two men when the entire crowd assailed them with bottles and glasses. Both officers were badly bruised by the rowdies. Their call-whistles summoned four other officers, who arrested four of the gang and took them to the First Precinct Police Station. Their names are Patrick Roach, the proprietor of the place, James Jourdan, Edward Ryan and John Hanley. The leader of the row, Hugh J. Mulloney, escaped. The prisoners were locked up to await examination today.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, etc., for yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Walker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature, deg. Fah.	72	80	81	78
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.00	30.00	[illegible]	29.99

Hygrometer at noon, 67.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's Drug Store, No. 3 Park Row: 3 A. M., 71°; 6 A. M., 70°; 9 A. M., 76°; 12 M., 80°; 3 P. M., 81°; 6 P. M., 82°; 9 P. M., 71°; 12 P. M., 73°. Average temperature yesterday, 77¼°.

Freed by Death.

Early yesterday morning the lifeless body of an infant was found in a basket in the yard attached to the Foster Home, at Newark. The child was one or two days old, was carefully wrapped in a flannel blanket and was neatly dressed. Accompanying the body was a note written in pencil in a lady's hand. The note read as follows:

"Please bury my little darling. I am driven by poverty and an intemperate husband to do that I would not do. I shall soon be with my child."

The body was taken by County Physician Dodd, who ordered its burial.

Seventeenth-Street Baptist Church—Sermon by Rev. H. Stowell Brown.

Rev. H. Stowell Brown, who arrived in town from Europe yesterday at noon, preached in the afternoon in the Baptist Church on Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The service was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems. Rev. Dr. Armitage was also present. The sermon was founded on the passage from St. Paul to the Corinthians—"For ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." That is, he said, they were purchased from a life of bondage, ransomed with a price. Christ tells us that he came into the world not merely to teach us, but to give His life a ransom for many. "Ye are not your own; ye are bought with a price." If a man considers himself to be his own, he is sure to go wrong in every way. He is either Christ's or the devil's. Your virtues are His. There is not a good thought, not a good deed, that has not been inspired by Christ himself. Your very sins are His. You are so entirely His, that He took them and made them His own. The Lord "laid upon him the iniquities of us all." Your sufferings are His, said the speaker. In all of His people's afflictions, He is afflicted too. To Saul He said: "Why persecutest thou me?" Our property also is His. We must not shrink from recognizing that fact also. You are Christ's disciples. Whatever there may be due from scholar to teacher is due from us, if we be Christians, to Christ. Whatever reverence there be due in such a relationship as this, whatever confidence, whatever obedience, all that is due to Christ. And we are His servants. His bond-slaves. This is what St. Paul calls himself; not the weak word "servant." It is not the employer and the employed, but the owner and the bondsman. If we are Christ's, we are His soldiers, who are called upon to "put on the whole armor of God." We are His clients, and gave Him our cause to plead. You dishonor your advocate if you are afraid He can lose that cause of yours which He has in His hands. You are His, even if you do not believe in Christ. He is your creator. By His God made the world and made you. And now He is looking to see you become His by your own deliberate choice. Be His, then, in this manner, as you are His by purchase already.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 do., $1 12¼, cash or seller August, $1 12¼, seller September; No. 3 do., $1 06¼. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed regular, 38¼c.@38¾c.; Fresh, 38¼c.; offered cash or seller September, 38½c.; Rejected, 36c.; no grade, 31c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 26c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 at 54c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Fall, 63½c. Mess Pork quiet at $14 75, cash, seller August or September. Lard steady at 8¾c. for Summer, 9¼c. for Winter. Bulk Meats in good demand and held higher; Shoulders, 6c.; Rib Middles, 9¼c. Bacon unchanged. Whisky in fair demand at 89c.@89½c.; last sales at 89c. Freights active and higher; 11c.@11¼c. for Corn, 12c.@12½c. for Wheat to Buffalo. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 320,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat, 367,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Flour steady at $6 60@$7. Wheat in fair demand and firm for dry at $1 35@$1 40; damp dull at $1 15@$1 25. Corn steady at 50c. Rye in fair demand and firm; Old, 75c.@76c.; New, 60c.@70c. Oats in fair demand and firm; Old, 35c.@40c.; New quiet at 28c.@30c. Barley unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm for choice. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; nominally $14. Lard in fair demand and firm; Kettle held at 8¾c.; steam, 8¼c.; offerings light; Summer firm at 8¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides 9½c., spot sales at 9½c.; buyer August, 9¾c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured firm; Winter, 16½c.@17c. Live Hogs steady at $4 50@$5 25. Whisky steady at 89c. The first bale of North Alabama Cotton sold here today at 25c.; the grade was not given.

TOLEDO, Aug. 24.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat active and higher; advanced 2c.@4c.; Extra White Michigan, $1 72; No. 1 do., $1 54@$1 55; No. 2 do., $1 35; Amber Michigan, $1 45@$1 45½; seller August, $1 44; seller September, $1 42; No. 1 Red, $1 46; seller September, $1 50; No. 2 do., new, $1 42, old, $1 53; seller August, $1 51@$1 51½; seller September, $1 49@$1 50; No. 3 do., $1 33; Rejected, $1 13½@$1 20; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 30. Corn unchanged; Low Mixed, 45¼c.; White, 50c.; no grade, 42c.; Damaged, 38c. Oats unchanged; No. 1 at 30½c.; Michigan, 31c.; Old, 35c.; Rejected, 28½c. Freights to Buffalo, 5¼c.@6c.; to Oswego, 10½c.@11c.; to Kingston, 10c.@10½c.; to Ogdensburg, 12c.@12½c. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Flour steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, and $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales early, 1,000 bushels New Red Indiana, $1 67½; now held higher. Corn quiet; sales two cars at 63c.; round lots offered at 60c. Oats quiet; sales one car at 41c. Corn-meal, $1 50 for bolted, $1 30 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ℔ ton. High-wines, 90c. Canal Freights—Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 85c., to New-York 45c., to Albany 38c. Receipts by lake—1,771,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by canal—1,574,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Flour steady; Winter Extra, $6 75@$6 75; Winter Double Extra, $6 75@$6 75. Wheat in fair demand and firm; inspected No. 3 Fall, $1 65; sample lots of No. 2 Winter Red, $1 65. Corn dull and declining; No. 2, 35¼c.@36c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 24c.@24¼c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 60c. Whisky dull at 90c. Pork steady at $14 50. Bacon firm for Shoulders and easier for Sides; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, buyer September, 11¼c. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $4 75@$5. Cattle steady at $3 50@$5 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Lake imports—Flour, 45,213 bbls.; Wheat, 222,909 bushels; Corn, 159,781 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 4,590 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 62,972 bushels; Corn, 243,674 bushels; Oats, 14,500 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7½c. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 2,257 bushels; Corn, 62,600 bushels; Oats, 9,355 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$7 50; Bakers', $8@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat quiet; sales, in small lots, Milwaukee Spring No. 2 at $1 30@$1 35½. Corn advanced 1c. ℔ bushel; sales, in small lots, at 55c. Oats dull; Western at 36½c.@37c. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—Tobacco unchanged; sales, 65 hhds. Flour in fair demand and steady; Extra Family, $6@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red and Amber State and White, $1 30@$1 36 on arrival. Corn firm; Mixed, 56c.; White 58c., sacked. Oats quiet and steady; New, 30c.@32c., on arrival; 35c.@37c., sacked; Old, sacked, 40c.@42c. Rye quiet and steady at 66c., on arrival. Provisions in fair demand and unchanged. Mess Pork, $14 cash. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 16c.@17c. Lard—Tierce, 8¾c.@9½c.; kegs, 10½c.@10½c.; order lots, ¼c. higher. Whisky quiet and steady at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Groceries nominally unchanged. Petroleum firmer; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 24½c.@24¾c. Seeds unchanged. Flour—Business small; quotations lower; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6. Wheat weak; Red Western, $1 49@$1 55; choice Southern, $1 75; new White Kentucky, $1 85. Rye, 75c.@80c. Corn—Yellow, 61c.; Mixed, 60c.@61½c. Oats weak; White, 48c. Whisky steady at 94c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Low Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 26 bales; gross, 33 bales; exports, coastwise, 489 bales, per George Washington, for New-York; sales, 125 bales; stock, 6,221 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Winter Red at $1 50. Corn dull at 56c.@58c. Oats steady; New, 30c.; Old, 35c. Petroleum unchanged.

GALVESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 146 bales; stock, 2,839 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 28 bales; exports, coastwise, 60 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,048 bales.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—14, Kingsland et al. vs. Morris et al.; 28, Finley vs. Pomeroy; 37, Hall vs. Green, Controller; 45, Baker et al. vs. Jewett et al.; 46, Commonwealth Life Insurance Company vs. Mabil; 52, Carter vs. Kane, &c.; 56, Continental National Bank vs. Randall; 71, Smith vs. The Board of Apportionment; 79, Webb et al. vs. Bonsel et al.; 98, Merritt, Receiver, vs. Hoyt, impleaded; 106, Howe Machine Company vs. Beecher et al.; 109, Same vs. Newton et al.; 110, Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.; 135, King vs. King; 139, Hopkins vs. The Mayor; 141, Cherry vs. Same; 142, Kerr et al. vs. Same; 143, Florence, Jr., et al. vs. Same; 144, Vail et al. vs. Same. Call 145, Derrickson vs. Beford.

[Advertisement.]

YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN are often in a quandary as to what they can do best; whether they shall follow mechanism or music; law, medicine or divinity. PHRENOLOGY would aid them in deciding wisely whether it should be one or the other. Examinations, with written charts, given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

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Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Gov. A. G. Curtin and wife, Miss Curtin, Miss Kate Curtin, W. W. Curtin, Mr. Derby, Miss Derby, Miss J. Kelly, G. C. Brackett, Miss E. Brackett, Miss Brackett, Mrs. M. Richardson, Miss Richardson, W. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Vedder, H. J. Winslow, F. C. Farington, Capt. Silas Weeks, A. W. C. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Rev. Ruth S. Brown, Prof. S. Crosby, W. C. J. Hall, wife and son, E. M. Jenkins, B. F. Dunning, Frank Dunning, W. W. Spencer and wife, Jas. M. McCormick, Jas. H. Wylie, E. W. Moorring, H. Moorehouse, D. L. Moody, Mrs. Drake, Miss Drake, E. A. Sothern and wife, Lytton Sothern, Mrs. M. C. Blank, Miss G. C. Van Boskirck, Miss I. S. Radford, J. H. Stewart, R. G. Glendenning, T. S. O'Brien, H. T. Anderson, A. S. Lennox, A. B. Adams, T. Seddon Bruce, G. A. Bell, E. Myers, Edward O'Donnell, Rev. J. O'Hara, Miss Mary O'Hara, E. W. Victor, Mr. Paysen, J. Asbury, Rev. C. Kendall, Mrs. Dickerson, Miss E. Casteron, Miss Katherine Rogers, Mr. Thompson, S. Pager, J. B. Stetson, Dr. Everhard, S. Lasimer, F. A. Shoemaker and wife, Miss M. E. Redfern, Miss J. F. Redfern, G. Euripides, P. K. Stephens, J. Bainbridge, Wm. Stam, Foster Conner, Jr., Miss Chalice, Mrs. King, Miss King, Miss Tilly Tracy, R. E. Shaw, Mrs. R. B. Stewart, Miss Nash, Mr. Willard and son, Mrs. Willard and daughter, W. H. Dutton and wife, S. F. Mandell and wife, P. T. Quinn, J. Hooper, Mrs. Marples, child and servants, G. Marples, Miss Ethel Marples, Miss M. Marples, Miss E. Marples, Mme. Hartley, Dr. T. W. Hartley, Miss Hartley, F. W. Hartley, James Hickson, W. H. Sill, H. A. Bowen, Mrs. Schofield, P. Gerard, 4 children, 2 nurses, and man servant, H. W. Reynolds, James T. Wright, J. J. Shryock, G. B. Smith and wife, Alfred Bateman, wife and child, J. B. Britt and wife, S. Boyd, Mr. Diggleman, A. T. White, Miss E. Asbury, Miss E. Lasimer, Mrs. Perry, Miss Perry, F. A. Cope, Baron Vogel, S. Scherick, S. Swift, W. L. Groat, A. W. Tosier, C. W. Bronson.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—J. Cable, Dr. and Mrs. Stallard, E. Jones, J. Mitchell, Miss J. Cunningham, J. Simpson, A. Lee, J. Hinton, E. A. Lane, J. Coleman, J. Sullivan, W. F. Sullivan, Prof. G. E. Howe, R. Le Jeune, J. G. Thorp, A. Bell, Mrs. R. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Marrell, A. Ackroyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Langhorne, Miss S. Langhorne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Houston, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Le Jeune, Miss Le Jeune, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss F. Gibbs, Miss E. Gibbs, Mrs. A. Williams, Rev. Mr. Riordon, Rev. Father Murphy, W. Lenox, M. E. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Miss Bond, W. Buckland, J. F. Williamson, H. Caterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rhodes, J. M. Herts, Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, E. Thompson, F. Foster, Mr. Mills, Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lea, Miss L. Lea, Miss A. Lea, Mr. Bayes, J. Troy, W. B. Smith, J. Brayley, R. A. Lytle, J. Little, Mr. Campbell, J. Robinson, J. W. Pybern, J. J. Preston, A. Goldberg, A. Myerson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mordaunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Humphrey and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jarden, Rev. R. Dickersley, Mme. Vinton, Mr. and Mrs. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gay, J. J. Henning, Miss Nesbitt, Miss R. Wonlan, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. A. McAvoy, Mr. and Mrs. Howland, Miss J. Howland, C. Hoe, W. E. Ruttan, R. G. Buckingham, Miss M. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and son, C. S. Farrar.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Hurst and family, Dr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant, Miss Cheesebrough, H. J. Budd, U. S. Johnson, Howard Gray, John Searls, J. A. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Mordaunt, Miss P. Mordaunt, Rev. Dr. Henrick, Mrs. Caine, Miss Comerton, Mrs. Tatham, J. Tatham, C. Loveday, Miss Watson, Miss King, Miss Sumner, Miss Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Service, Mr. and Mrs. James, Miss James, Mrs. Davies, T. B. Farmer, W. Armstrong, H. Martin, F. Scanlan, J. Wilson, J. Smith, Prof. W. C. Richards, Rev. S. Jessup, Miss Eddy, Rev. W. B. McWilliams, C. Butterfield, Miss Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolass and two daughters, Mrs. Laing and child, Mrs. Lindop and family, Miss Raven, Miss Duggan, Miss Sullivan, J. Good, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Mollar, Mr. and Mrs. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Barbour and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Quitting, Mr. and Mrs. Foster and family, Mr. and Mrs. Blankenburg, Miss Blankenburg, Mrs. Jacks, E. J. Hill, Rev. A. D. Wilbor, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Horner, Miss J. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, G. Neems, F. Heardy, J. H. Conner, F. Huntington, Mr. Cunningham, C. G. Carroll, H. Teeling, Mr. Griffiths, H. J. Billing, A. Herden, W. Gorringe, J. L. Lord, J. M. Bachelor, Mrs. Barber, J. Lee, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Miss Watkins, Mrs. Harris.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Booth, Miss Booth, Miss Alice Booth, Miss Georgiana Lane, Miss Elizabeth Pearson, Meyer Levi, Alfred Ratsey, Mrs. Fox, Rev. Alfred W. Taylor, Alfred White, James Bell, James Campbell, Peter Coyle, John Malins, Alex. Dick, John Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. James Merriless and 2 children, Wm. Robbin, Miss H. Robertson, Mr. Sinclair, Miss Sinclair, Miss McBurney, Robert Babington, George Baton, Frederick Gibbons and wife, Edmund Lane, W. S. Carmichael, Capt. D. A. Griffiths, Martin Lesser, Miss G. Cameron.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 24 | Sun sets.....6 42 | Moon rises.....11 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....1 00 | Gov. Island.....1 17 | Hell Gate.....3 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Aug. 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 553 passengers to John G. Dale; Aug. 18, lat. 51 11, lon. 19 23, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 42 38, lon. 64 12, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 40 42, lon. 67 24, passed ship Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow Aug. 10 and Moville 11th, with mdse. and 301 passengers to Henderson Bros. Aug. 21, lat. 44 10, lon. 55 45, passed steam-ship California, hence for Glasgow; same time passed ship Nelson, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) bound E.; 23d, lat. 41 40, lon. 62 12, passed steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; 24th, lat. 40 42, lon. 70 52, passed a German bark bound W., showing signal with letters C. J. L. B.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Aug. 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 378 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Aug. 20, lat. 48 27, lon. 34, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 45 30, lon. 47 05, passed another Cunard steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 46 16, lon. 54 47, passed fishing schr. Pulls, of Nantes, bound E.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had strong head winds to Tortugas; since fine weather.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Has had N. E. winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Chas. W. Lord, Barrett, Baltimore, 5 ds., in ballast, to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 24, off Absecom, passed schr. Fanny Atwood, bound E., with loss of foresail.

Steam-ship Wyoming, Bolger, Port-au-Prince Aug. 10, Jeremie 13th, Aux Cayes 14, and Jacmel 16, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. Kenison.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Jovern, Thomas, (Port.,) Borda, Lisbon, 53 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn; has been 9 ds. west of Bermuda, with light winds and fogs; Aug. 11, lat. 32, lon. 65, spoke bark Isabella, (Br.,) from Malaga for Philadelphia; 16th, lat. 34, lon. 63, passed a British bark bound W., showing a signal with letters H. P. L.; 21st, lat. 34, lon. 69, spoke bark Sierra Nevada from Iquique for New-York, 118 ds. out.

Ship Princess Louise, (of St. John, N. B.,) Alexander, Liverpool 75 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Came a middle passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence, with light S. W. winds and fogs.

Ship Ontario, Hager, London, July 7, and Land's End, 10th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Ship Charles, (Belg.,) Lechers, Antwerp, 54 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Ship Forest Eagle, (of Rockland,) Hosmer, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a middle passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence with light winds.

Ship Gold Stream, Greenman, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. to Pray & Dickens. Came the [illegible] passage, and had variable winds to the Banks, and been 20 days from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Clara and Cecil, (N. G.,) Beckmann, Port Talbot 65 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the [illegible] passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs; July 17, lat. 48, lon. 25 30, had a severe gale from S. W. to N. W., lasting 12 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Bark Kaleidit, (Nor.,) Johnson, Havre [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and been 28 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Sarah E. Kingsbury, (of Boston,) Perry, Boston 9 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Field & Way. Aug. 22, 25 miles S. S. W. from Block Island, spoke bark Ellen Carver, from Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Bark Lidskjold, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Augusta C. Small, (of St. John, N. B.,) O'Brien, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to order. Has had light variable winds, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; was anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Turk's Island,) Hardy, Barbadoes 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Miranda, (of Liverpool,) McNab, Barrow 40 ds., with railroad iron to C. Congreve & Son—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Paul, (N. G.,) Klein, Newport, Eng., 55 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark T. H. Armstrong, (of Providence,) Brady, Glasgow, 45 days, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage and had variable winds to the Banks, and been 22 days from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Kathleen, (of Pictou,) Mockler, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Lamb, Vaskyn & Co.—vessel to Honey & Parker.

Brig Josephine, (of Pictou,) Ganion, Little Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to Honey & Parker—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Milly, (N. G.,) Knuth, Dublin 44 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Brig Rio Grande, McLellan, Portland, Me., 5 ds., with lumber for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura A. Webb, (of Deer Isle,) Hatch, St. Martins 13 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Frank Atwood, (of Boston,) Coleman, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass, vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. E. and F. Williams, (Br.,) Pitt, Elizabethport for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Strout, Savannah 5 ds., with yellow pine lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. Canary, Hart, Gardiner, Me., 5 ds., with lumber to J. Boriand.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Maid of the Mist, Smith, Ellsworth, for Newark.

Schr. Herald, Green, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. E. J. Rayner, Mitchell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Rommell, ——, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Poughkeepsie for Pembroke.

Schr. Rescue, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. M. Mortimer, Babbitt, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Schofield, Dissoway, Baltimore.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Lewis Janes, Cole, New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. M. J. Meade, Trasher, Taunton.

Sloop Sidney Burlingame, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Judge Low, Howell, Norwich.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Newport.

Schr. Mary Jane, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. L. O. Forester, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Elm City, Hall, Bridgeport.

Schr. Flight, Chase, Somerset.

WIND—Sundown, light S. E.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Arr. ships Abyssinia, from Ardrossan; Virginia, from Bath; barks Sophie Gorbitz, from Samarang; Canada, from Liverpool; Clandia, from London; brigs Emma, from Turk's Island; E. P. Musson, from Bahamas; Hattie E. Dean, Darien; schooner Amos Burr, from Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25.—Arr. steam-ship South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Louis Ehrman, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, from Liverpool, arrived 24th, reports: Aug. 15, lat. 49 [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 18th, lat. 47 [illegible], lon. 38 44, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; [illegible] passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; [illegible] passed steam-ship Columbia, hence for Liverpool; 24th, 105 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed ship Fomona, bound W. The S. brings 640 passengers.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 18, lat. 41, lon. 69, spoke brig Emil, (N. G.,) from London, for Fall River, 22 ds. out.

Aug. 7, lat. 47 51, lon. 49 10, spoke brig Minnie Abbie, from Boston, for Cadiz, 8 ds. out.

Aug. 8, lat. 43 32, lon. 50 31, passed ship Emperor, bound E.

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